THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 49. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Removal of Gen. Sickles from the Command of the Second Military District.

GEN. CANBY ASSIGNED TO THE POSITION

Gen. Hancock Ordered to the Command of the Fifth Military District.

The Resignations of the Entire Cabinet at the Disposal of the President.

Removal of General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Some weeks ago I telegraphed you that the Executive guillotine would claim as its next victim General Sickles To-day the President issued the following order relieving General Sickles from the command of the Second Military District, and appointing General Canby in his place:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.—Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable relieve Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers of detachments of commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The cause of the removal of General Sickles is his insubordination in disobeying the positive commands of the President. The Order No. 10, resisting the execution of mandates of the United States Supreme Court in North Carolina, was rescinded by the President some weeks ago, and General Grant instructed General Sickles accordingly; but the latter, instead of promptly submitting, ordered his subordinates not to obey the instructions forwarded by the Attorney-General at the command of the President, and wrote a very offensive letter to General Grant, in which he alluded in disrespectful terms indirectly to the President, and asked for a suspension of the order until such time as he (Sickles) could write a defense of his course. The President, however, refuses to wait when a plain, positive command is recklessly disregarded, and retires Sickles with unusual promptness.

The next victim will undoubtedly be General Pope, who in a short time will be removed to make way for General Wager Swayne.

General Hancock Appointed to the Command of the Fifth Military District.

As regards Sheridan's successor, a new order was also issued this morning, assigning General Hancock to the post of Commander of the Fifth Military District. This is exactly as I predicted the day the order appointing General Thomas was issued, having then the best reason to believe that the latter would work himself out of the undesirable post by some means or other. The following is the new order:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.—Sir:—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's despatch of the 21st inst., my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major-General Winfield S Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Major-General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and, proceeding without delay to Fort Lawrence, Kansas, will relieve Major-General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To General U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The Cabinet Crisis.

More than ordinary excitement has prevailed at the capital to-day in consequence of the renewal of the oft-repeated report that the Cabinet portfolios, exclusive of that held by General Grant, had been conditionally surrendered to the President. In giving attention to this latterly prevalent rumor I have given the exact state of the case. Previous to the displacement of Stanton the other members of the Cabinet signified their willingness to relieve the President of all embarrassment by placing their resignations at his disposal. This proffer has since, in consequence of a persistent outside pressure for changes, been renewed, and at this time there is a willingness on the part of the Cabinet to place the President in possession of their resignations whenever he covets them, for the sake of political advantage or for the good of the departments of which they are the heads. No resignations, however, have thus far been tendered formally, nor will there be unless the President sees fit to avail himself of the courteous proffer above referred to. There has been no collisions between the Executive and his constitutional advisers. Their personal relations are perfectly amicable, and possibly, with the exception of Secretary Seward, they arr willing to retain their places, except in the event of an exigency that might place the President in a position to make a reconstruction of the Cabinet desirable.

This is the exact understanding of the matter, as I am informed by two of its members to-day. Thus far Mr. Johnson has not indicated whether their resignations would be acceptable or otherwise. The fact that he has not availed himself of the proposal is significant that there is no demand requiring an immediate change. It may be questioned whether it would be agreeable for the President to part indiscriminately with all the members of his Cabinet, especially those appointed by himself; but in the event of a necessity for a change he is assured that even they will not fail back upon the Tenure of Office bill, or for any reason claim exemption from Stanton's fate.

I give you the above statement of the case in justice to two members of the Cabinet who profess to know the exact state of affairs. It is proper, however, to add that in other influential quarters the opinion is expressed that the President will in a very short time take at their words some members of his Cabinet, and allow them to retire to the shades of private life once more. In the case of McCulloch, though probably his resignation will be the last accepted, from the fear of danger to the public credit, still I am pretty certain that he will be permitted to withdraw after some time, and a better man appointed in his stead. The idea, probably, is to familiarize the public mind to the proposed change in the Treasury management by degrees, and not make too sudden a change.

Among the rumors afloat is one to the effect that Secretary McCulloch has accepted an offer from Jay Cooke & Co. to manage the new banking-house they are about to open in London. If this be true, it would certainly bear out the probability of McCulloch's probable retirement.

Changes in the War Department.

Among the recent changes that have been made at the War Department is that in the Inspector-General's Department. General Edmund Schriver has been relieved of a portion of the duties that have hitherto pressed heavily upon him, by the creation of another division, under the charge of General James A. Hardie, Assistant Inspector-General. General Hardie will take official cognizance of all matters pertaining to claims on the War Department, and receive for final adjustment such claims as come from the War Department Committee on Claims. General Horace Porter has been temporarily assigned to other duties, and General Frederick T. Dent has been appointed to succeed him in the office of the Secretary of War *ad interim*.

More changes are looked for in the Quartermaster-General's Department. The system of divisions which General Grant has broken in upon, was adopted during the war to facilitate the transaction of business, and was limited to a period which has long since expired. The business has now diminished to such an extent that the system of divisions has proved more a hindrance than otherwise, and it is now proposed to merge two or more divisions into one and thus cut down the number of officers in charge.

The following regulations from the War Department have been promulgated in General Orders No. 78, from the headquarters of the army:—

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—Under section twenty-nine of the act approved July 18, 1866, the provisions of section thirty-four of the same act do not apply to officers holding commissions in the regular army, except that their volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official army register accordingly. No officer of the regular army will be officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the regular army; and no officer will wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet grade in the same.

Investigation of the Affairs of the Treasury Department.

It is understood that the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment will at an early day resume their investigation of the affairs of the Treasury Department. The committee heretofore appointed by the Secretary have completed their report, with the testimony of the printing and financial transactions, which will be furnished to the Congressional Committee. In conversation with a friend to-day upon the subject, the Secretary said he had no reason to suppose that there had been an over-issue on the public securities of any description, or of currency, and the fact was stated by him that at no time has the payment of the semi-annual interest been equal to the entire amount due on the outstanding securities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Direct Issue.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What order General Sickles has disobeyed, what authority he has usurped, the people have not yet been informed. The President, in removing him, has simply exercised arbitrary power without justification or excuse. General Sickles has been removed solely because he enforces the laws of Congress according to the letter and in the spirit the people dictate—because the President will not have them enforced. It is war upon the laws that Mr. Johnson has begun—plain war, under the color of executive authority to remove and appoint. General Canby, who is to succeed Sickles, is yet to be tried, and we need not doubt that the President will try him. In May, 1865, he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Gulf, retaining it till superseded by Sheridan, but while in that position assumed no responsibility upon which his course in the Carolinas may be justly predicted. This much needs to be said—the successors of Sheridan and Sickles, the men appointed by Andrew Johnson, cannot escape a certain suspicion. Generals Canby and Hancock must be content with a suspension of judgment, and are entitled to that consideration by their honorable record as soldiers. They will stand or fall as they are foes or friends of the law.

The *Tribune* has been severely criticized because it has criticized General Grant. We do not regret anything we have said of the General of the army; we found him silent in the President's Cabinet, and the official instrument by which Sheridan was removed. We demanded to know why he accepted such an extraordinary position before we chose to sustain him therein. We are now rejoiced to say that if his letter to the President, if the news we print to-day, do not prove that General Grant is a thorough Republican, they unquestionably do prove that he is *not* in sympathy with Andrew Johnson. Mr. Johnson has overruled his arguments, and reversed his orders, and has even gone so far as to direct Sheridan to go at once to the Pisins, though Grant had summoned him to Washington. Nay, he has gone further; Grant instructed General Thomas to maintain all orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the President instructs Hancock to annul whatever he sees fit. This is a direct issue, and no man who honestly honors Grant for his services in the field, who honestly desires to know him as a friend of reconstruction, will fail to rejoice that it is made. There is a gulf between the people and the President, and those whom the people trust must stand upon their side of it. No bridge is possible, No man, however great his popularity, can reconcile belief in the laws of Congress with voluntary obedience to the President's policy; and the sooner the "open rupture," which General Grant's friends predict, occurs—the sooner he speaks as a soldier should—the better it will be for himself and the country.

Singular Position of General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political position assumed by General Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake. The reply of the President has completely overturned him—outflanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis. He clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. Grant has given us one political essay; but he has given us already too much. His only hope of retrieving himself is to make public his private letter to the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Since Grant has thrown himself into the radical lands, there will be no difficulty in the nomination of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. It is now necessary for the country to follow up Mr. Chase's blunders, sink the country financially as well as politically, and commence a radical negro millennium.

Matters at Washington—The President and General Grant.

From the N. Y. Times.

The desire to know the exact terms of the correspondence between General Grant and the President is in part gratified. So much of the correspondence as relates to the removal of Sheridan is published, the letter penned by General Grant in relation to the suspension of Mr. Stanton being still withheld for reasons which cannot be too soon set aside.

To those who have assailed the fidelity of General Grant to the principles of the Republican party, his letter must bring intense mortification. It rebuts so conclusively the aspersions which the *Tribune* has cast upon his name, and shows so completely the clearness and depth of his convictions, that its appearance in print does him timely and essential service. With the bluntness of a soldier, he urges the retention of Sheridan in his command, as well in compliance with "the expressed wish of the country" as because the civil duties of the department have been performed "faithfully and intelligently" under his direction. He comprehends the simple fact which Mr. Johnson, with all his constitutionalism, persistently ignores—that "this is a republic where the will of the people," not the theorizing or the dogmatism of a President, "is the law of the land." He endorses Sheridan unreservedly. He alleges truly that his removal "will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," and that it will embolden the unreconstructed element in the South "to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses," under a belief that "they have the Executive with them." He sums up the whole case when he declares that "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted upon."

But neither "military reasons," though urged by the General of the armies of the United States, nor "pecuniary reasons," backed by a struggling industry and a crippled commerce, nor "patriotic reasons" based upon a recognition of the supremacy of the popular will, produced the slightest effect upon Mr. Johnson's mind. He had resolved to remove Sheridan, and remove him he would, happen what may. We suppose this mulish obstinacy—this fixed indifference to all opinions but his own—constitutes the firmness which certain journalists profess to have discovered in the action of the President.

The argument with which he seeks to justify his course, though sometimes plausible, never rises above the level of special pleading. Acknowledging Sheridan's "high and honorable distinction in the field," he nevertheless insists that that officer "has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution."

Here again the self-will and marvellous arrogance of the President stand out in bold relief. Congress, which enacted the law, has authoritatively approved Sheridan's interpretation of its provisions, and specifically indorsed the measures which the President arraigned. Yet Mr. Johnson asserts the supremacy of his version over the version propounded by the authors of the law, and then condemns Sheridan for obeying the law rather than the President's perverted application of its provisions.

Johnson—Grant—Sheridan.

From the N. Y. World.

We have printed the correspondence between General Grant and the President. In General Grant's letter there is a fervor of remonstrance, more in the vein of a sensation writer for a newspaper than of the habitually cool and reserved General of the Army. "I avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed," etc. etc. etc. The logic of this singular protest is in an inverse ratio to its warmth. When an expostulation so fervid is supported by reasons so feeble—nay, so futile—as those offered by General Grant, we cannot forbear to conjecture that the ostensible reasons dressed up for the public differ from the real reasons which lie behind this great parade of earnestness. That this exhibition of urgency was meant rather for the public than for President Johnson, is inferred from the circumstance that General Grant chose to put himself on record in a written protest, instead of making such oral representations as the President intended to invite. Probably General Grant did not expect to shake the determination of the President, and had no other object in inditing the letter than to set himself right with General Sheridan and the country.

President Johnson's reply has a firm dignity and commanding force of logic which crumple the letter to which he is replying into very small dimensions. If the timeliness of the President's action were always equal to the cogency of his reasoning, he would be an admirable Chief Magistrate. It required no great acumen, however, to dispose of such arguments as General Grant's, and if nothing better could be offered against Sheridan's removal, the President has a very triumphant justification. But we are far from thinking that General Grant put forward the best reasons at his command, and although the President has so greatly the advantage of him in the argument, the practical wisdom, or we should rather say the tact, of the two officers may, perhaps, be weighed in different scales.

OBITUARY.

Most Rev. Peter Flavian Turgeon, D. D., Archbishop of Quebec.

A telegram from Quebec, dated yesterday, announced the death, on Sunday last, in that city, of the Most Rev. Peter Flavian Turgeon, D. D., Archbishop of the Diocese of Quebec. The deceased was a most distinguished and venerable prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. Among the poor of his flock he made himself very popular by the kindness and charity which marked his efforts to ameliorate their condition. As a gentleman of great learning, and as a Christian of unquestionable piety, his loss to the Catholic clergy and laity of Canada is a severe one.

Velpeau, the Eminent French Surgeon.

A cable despatch announces the death of Alfred Armand Louis Marie Velpeau, the distinguished French surgeon. He was born at Breche, department of Indre-et-Loire, May 18, 1795, and was brought up to assist his father, who was a farrier. Having taught himself, almost without assistance, reading, writing, and some of the rudiments of medicine, and acquired a considerable reputation among the peasantry by several fortunate cures, he was enabled, by a benevolent neighbor, to study in the Hospital of Tours. By strict economy and the distribution of certain prizes, he obtained money enough to support himself in the humblest way at Paris, where he was graduated in 1823. In 1830 he became surgeon to the Hopital de la Piete, in 1832 a member of the Academy of Medicine, in 1835 Professor of Chemical Surgery, and in 1842 successor of Larrey in the Institute. In August, 1859, he was made Commander of the Legion of Honor. His clinical lectures of the Charity Hospital are among the most memorable of his claims to distinction, and three volumes of his *Lecons Orales* have been published by his pupils, MM. Jeanselme and Pavillon. He was also the author of numerous professional works of a valuable and instructive character.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Official Report of the Battle on Republican River—Kansas Volunteers Engaged—Treachery Among the Indians—The Battle Occurs After the Runner of the Peace Commissioners had Visited Them.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 26.—The following official report of a late battle on the Republican river has been received at Department headquarters:—

Captain Armes, of the 10th Cavalry, in command, with one company of his regiment and two companies of the 18th Kansas Volunteers, while scouting on Republican river, was attacked at noon on the 21st by an overwhelming force of savages, estimated at not less than eight hundred to one thousand strong. The fighting continued until the evening of the 22d inst., our troops, about one hundred and fifty in number, covering a wide space of country, were, after a stubborn resistance, forced to retreat, leaving three killed on the field. The wounded, fifteen in number, were brought in. The command lost forty horses. Captain Armes reports a large number of Indians killed and wounded. Lieutenant Price, of the 18th Kansas, estimates the loss at one hundred and fifty.

Major Moore, in command of the Kansas volunteers, with the remainder of his battalion, and Major Elliott, of the 7th Cavalry, with two hundred men of that regiment, moved on Saturday morning to reinforce Captain Armes.

General Hancock returned to the city from the front to-night.

It is positively stated that the runners sent out by the Peace Commission had reached and communicated with the Indians engaged in the late battle previous to its occurrence.

The Princess Charlotte.

From the Independance Belge, August 12.

The Queen and the Princess Charlotte, seated in a pony-chaise, and followed by an attendant on horseback, yesterday drove for upward of an hour about the vicinity of the Park of Jervreeren. The weather was most pleasant. The Princess looked well, and acknowledged with great affability the marks of respect shown her. The Queen and her companion returned to the castle, by the Brussels road, towards five o'clock. A large gathering was awaiting their return, and when the carriage appeared the crowd promptly made way for it. All the spectators stood bare-headed as the august ladies passed by, calm and smiling, and seemingly highly delighted at the numerous evidences of sympathy.

CHARTS.—During last year sixty-eight new Admiralty charts were engraved and published. Upwards of one thousand and fifty original plates were added to and corrected, and one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred charts printed.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

The European Markets To-Day.

The Raft Nonpareil on Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

A Misunderstanding Between Austria and Italy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 27—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; U. S. 5-20s, 73½; Erie Railroad, 45¼; Illinois Central, 77½; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—Noon.—Cotton heavy at 10¼d. for uplands and 10⅞d. for Orleans middlings. The sales to-day will not exceed 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn has declined to 35s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 27.—Petroleum is quoted at 43f. 50c.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the Ville de Paris from Havre—The Raft Nonpariel at the Paris Exposition—Prussia and Denmark About to Settle their Difficulties, Etc.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamer Ville de Paris has arrived from Havre, via Brest.

The life-saving raft Nonpariel is attracting much attention at the Crystal Palace, where it is on exhibition.

The *Epoque* believes that the dispute between Prussia and Denmark, in reference to North Schleswig, would soon be settled. There was a probability of an interview between the King of Prussia and Napoleon, on the return of the latter from Salzburg.

A telegram had been received from M. Dano, French Minister in Mexico, saying that he would soon start for France.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Austria and Italy concerning the return of the Venetian archives and works of art removed to Austria when Venice was evacuated, and also as to the boundary line.

Cereals are now admitted into Portugal at greatly reduced rates.

A revolutionary movement is anticipated in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Cuba Cable.

PUNTA ROSA, Fla., August 25, via Lake City, August 26.—The shore end of the cable was towed ashore to-day by the steamers Lenapee and Emily, and if the weather is fair will be laid by the latter steamer to-morrow, seven miles out to the steamer Narva. The water is too shallow for the Narva to come nearer.

By Tuesday morning the Narva will be ready to lay the deep sea cable to Key West, should a favorable answer be received from the London contractors as to the completion of the line.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Letter from Gen. Sheridan to James Robb

Late New Orleans papers publish the following letter:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1867.—To James Robb, New York city—Dear Sir:—Mr. J. C. Oglesby and Mr. J. D. Smith, members of the Levee Board, appointed by me under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto, and again approved and indorsed and additionally made legal by the act of Congress of July 19, 1867, go North to-day to negotiate the bonds appropriated by the Legislature of Louisiana, and which were approved and became a law March 26, 1867.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the State of Louisiana has but a small outstanding indebtedness, that the future prosperity of the State is beyond question, and that there is the greatest security to capitalists in the redemption of the bonds and the faithful payment of the coupons. It is also scarcely necessary for me to speak to you of the high character of the men composing the Levee Board, their large wealth, and devotion to the interests and prosperity of the State, and their unblemished character and great business ability. If, therefore, you can assist the Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. H. Oglesby, in negotiating these bonds, you will confer on the people of Louisiana an additional obligation to the many they already owe you in the cause of progress and improvement. I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

ANCIENT AND RARE COINS.—We were shown yesterday by Messrs. E. J. Farmer & Co., bankers, a number of rare coins of antiquity, which, to the numismatologist, must be of great interest. The oldest of these are an issue of the Republic of Athens and one of the City of Tyre, the former having on the obverse the head of Minerva, with the figure of an owl on the reverse, and the latter the head of Pericles on the obverse, and the figure of an eagle on the reverse. The date of these cannot be exactly determined, but both must have been struck at least four or five hundred years B. C. The next most ancient is one of the reign of Philip of Macedon, B. C. 359–336. Next in order of time is one of the reign of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336–323. The fifth in order is one bearing the head of Ptolemy I, who reigned King of Egypt B. C. 306—585. Next one of the reign of Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, B. C. 31, A. D. 14; one of the reign of Tiberius, Emperor of Rome, A. D. 14–37; and one of the reign of Nero, A. D. 54–68. All of these coins, with the exception of that of the reign of Tiberius, are silver, ranging in size from one dime to the twenty-five cent piece. Their value at the period of their circulation we are not able to state, but it was probably more considerable than their size as compared with present coins would indicate. The character of the coinage would appear to have been in most cases very good, though the inscriptions and figures have been of course to a great extent obliterated by time. The collection is probably the rarest that ever came to this city, and as there can be no reasonable doubt of the genuineness of the coins, they are really a prize to any one interested in such matters.—*Cleveland Leader, Thursday.*

ALABAMA.

Registration Completed in the State—White and Black Jury.

MONTGOMERY, August 26.—Registration in this State is completed, but full returns are still lacking from several counties. The returns thus far received give—whites, 67,686; blacks, 84,524; total, 152,210.

A jury was empanelled in this city to-day, under the recent order of General Pope, composed of half blacks and half whites.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report the following petitions have been filed:—

Larue M. Hicks, Harrisburg, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 12. Order of reference to Register Wiestling.

John Green, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 14. Order of reference to Register Corson.

William Austin, Philadelphia. Petition of Walden, Keen & Co. that William Austin be declared bankrupt filed August 15.

Simon Strauss, William M. Lipper, and Aaron Strauss, trading as Strauss, Lipper & Co., Philadelphia. Petition and oath of all-giance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Fisher.

Richard D. Schoener, St. Clair, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Herman Y. Lindeman, Exeter, Berks county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Malsberger.

Samuel G. Rissiter, Norristown. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Corson.

William Watson, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 16. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Thomas Senior, Charlestown, Chester county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 17th. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

John Beck, North Manheim, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19th. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Frederick Beck, North Manheim, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 16. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Daniel E. Kauffman, Lykens, Dauphin county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19.

Robert Ratcliff, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

William Lloyd and George O. Standbridge, trading as Standbridge & Co., Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19. Order of reference to Register Chase.

John Birkbeck, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 20. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Robert Arnold, Palmyra, Wayne county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 22. Order of reference to Register Dester.

Hamilton Adams, Ashland, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Jonathan Faust, Ashland, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

William Leids, Carlisle. Petition of Jacob Singer and Henry G. Imhoff that William Leids be declared bankrupt filed August 23.

William Webster, Plymouth, Montgomery county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Ezra P. Cuyler, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Simon H. Prior, Hokendangan, Lehigh county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Charles Fuller, Chester county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

Henry Jackson, Mahanoy City. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Goodman Dolbin, Woodside, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition of F. G. Pendleton & Co. that Goodman Dolbin be declared bankrupt filed August 23.

Gustavus G. Schollenberger, Pottsville, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 26. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

John E. Boyd and Oscar E. Boyd, trading as J. E. Boyd & Son, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 26. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

There are in all about one hundred and ten cases on the docket.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The case of the United States District Attorney vs. 99,400 cigars, etc., Stahl & Brothers claimants, began yesterday, and then reported, was resumed. Seeing that the case would probably occupy the whole of to-day, as it did yesterday, the Judge discharged until to-morrow all jurors not empanelled.

This is an information of the seizure of the claimants' stock of tobacco and cigars at Reading, on March 30, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law. The evidence adduced yesterday in regard to this violation was that the claimants, by means of peculiarly made cigar-boxes, the bottoms and ends of which could be taken out and replaced without tearing or defacing the stamp, had used the same boxes in packing and shipping various lots of cigars, using the same stamps, not affixing a fresh stamp to each lot, as required by law; and that they used stamps of the first issue, less expensive than those issued under the act of 1866, upon new cigars, under the pretense that the cigars were manufactured, packed and stamped before the operation of this act; and also, that by cutting and splicing stamps, and tearing off and repasting on the same stamps, they avoided the tax. Allegations were made also of false terms of the business, the evidence to support which was the return books themselves.

This morning other witnesses were examined by the United States, as to the peculiar make of the boxes, the marks upon the stamps by which it could be seen that they had been often used, and the age of the cigar upon which old stamps were placed; and their testimony went far to substantiate the allegations of the United States.

This same ground was repeatedly gone over, but no new facts were elicited. On trial, Dolman and Becker for claimants.

THE MILLIONTH PART OF AN INCH.—Mr. Whitworth has offered to deposit in the South Kensington Museum, to be there perpetually preserved, three original true planes and a measuring machine or instrument demonstrating the millionth part of an inch; and proposes to make a sufficient endowment to provide for the delivery of lectures to explain such instruments. Their importance will be manifest (he says) when it is considered that the value of every machine, when made of the best material, depends on the truth of its surfaces and the accurate measurement of its parts.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 27, 1867.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 102¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 107¼ for August 7-30s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; and 110⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 108 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@101⅜.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 126½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; Minehill at 57½, no change; Elmira preferred at 42, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼@28¾, a slight decline, and Reading at 52·31, a slight advance. 35 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 236 for North America; 57½ for Commercial: 32 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141⅝; 12 M., 141¼; 1 P. M., 141⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The money market shows even greater ease than it did on Saturday, and the leading dealers in Government securities are again enabled to borrow large amounts at three per cent., although the general rate on Governments is four per cent., and on mixed collaterals five. There is not much doing in the discount line, and the best grade of commercial paper passes at 6@7 per cent. Produce paper, however, is not taken below the legal rate of interest. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on the 24th instant, shows a decrease of $4,513,763 in legal-tender notes, of $5,302,490 in net deposits and of $2,584,784 in loans. The specie, on the other hand, has increased $107,678, and the circulation $66 492. The increase in the specie indicates the extent of the Treasury sales of gold during the week, the aggregate being in excess of the customs receipts. The fact that the loans and discounts have decreased to more than half the extent of the deposits is a favorable feature in the return, so far as the resources of the banks are concerned, and it reflects a dull movement both in trade and on the Stock Exchange. The loss in legal-tender notes and deposits is partly attributable to the Western drain."

—The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday says:—"The demand for money continues good, and the market, on account of grain shippers and speculators here and the calls from the country, is fairly active. While there is no stringency, the market is working a little close, but not to the extent of interfering with any legitimate business. Parties who are in good standing meet with no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodations they want. The currency which has been so freely disbursed in the interior will before long find its way back to business centres through the usual channels of trade. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent per annum, and firm."

—The *Cleveland Herald* of Friday says:—"The stringency in the local money market continues and no change or improvement can be noted in its condition. The banks have generally called in their balances, but they are immediately demanded in aiding the movement of the grain crop, and other agricultural products toward the seaboard, which has now commenced, and no relief is expected until the money in its course once more reaches the banks, which can hardly be looked for before the expiration of three or four weeks. Exchange on the East is very close and rates are firm at par buying and one tenth premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 W & Frank 7s	70½	3 sh Minehill R.	57½
21 sh Cam & Am	126½	7 do.	57½
46 sh Penna R.	53½	13 sh C & Am R.	136½
2 sh Penna R.	53½	7 do.	136½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. new, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107¼@107⅜; 3d series, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾; May, 1865, 116⅛; August, 1865, 115⅛; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111¼; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@103¼; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107⅜; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116¼@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115¼@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. October, 1865, 114¼@115½; Gold, 141¼@141¾. Silver, 134@135½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@110⅝; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do., July, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107⅜; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜. Gold, 141@141¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 27.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices remain without change. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·25@7·75 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9·50@10·50 for new do. do.; $11·50@12·50 for new Wheat extra family; $11·75@12·25 for Northwestern extra family; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $9 ⅜ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Prime lots of Wheat are in steady demand by the millers at full prices; but the offerings are exceedingly light, hence the transactions on so small a scale. Sales of 3000 bushels at $2·35@2·45 for new Pennsylvania and Southern red; and $2·36 for amber. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels new and old Pennsylvania at $1·67@1·70. Corn—The market is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·25; and Western mixed at $1·22@1·23. Oats are but little inquired after. Sales of new at 70c. for very choice; and 60@65c. for good and prime.

1000 bushels Malt sold on secret terms.

Bark is held firmly at $43 ⅜ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton dull at 27½@28c. Flour 10@20c lower; State, $7@11·30; Ohio, $8 60@11·50; Western, $7@11; Southern, $8·60@13·75; California, $13@14. Wheat dull, market favors buyers. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·37@23·50. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 104¾; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 70¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 126¾; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 119¾; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103¾; Hudson River, 124¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108¾; Ten-fortles, 102¾; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Sterling, 9¾. Gold, 141¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cry for More Currency.

From the N. Y. Com. and Fin. Chronicle.

There are two opposite errors of inflation and excessive contraction into which those financial theorists are apt to fall, who do not keep distinctly in view the great fundamental laws in monetary science relative to the amount of currency required by any country where commerce and industry are free and active. Of these laws, one of the most important lies at the foundation of what is called the theory of contraction. It may be expressed as follows:—"The value, or purchasing power, of paper money varies inversely with its volume." If you increase the volume of paper dollars afloat you reduce the value of the paper dollar, and, conversely, if you want to augment the value of the paper dollar, the only way of doing so is to lessen the aggregate in circulation. In other words, a depreciated paper currency like ours can be raised to par with gold by no method we can possibly adopt so long as we do not bring into play the principle of contraction. An eminent authority on practical banking questions gives another view of this subject. "The only means," he says, "by which specie payments can be reached, is by retracing the steps by which specie was abandoned as the standard. As prices were advanced by the manufacture of hundreds of millions of paper tokens called by law money, swelling thereby the volume of the currency, and decreasing its value as compared with fixed property, so prices can only be restored to natural values by recalling the paper tokens issued under the pressure of the Rebellion. As the legal-tender paper is cancelled, market values will recede, and by no other process can this desirable result be attained. Upon this financial authorities agree, and the only point of difference is as to the time when this withdrawal of legal-tenders can be made most safely." Redundancy of the currency then brings depreciation and depreciation brings high prices. Consequently, to depress high prices we must correct the evil which has caused them, namely, redundancy of paper money. And the obvious way to do this is to call in and cancel the over-issues.

The second great law to which reference was made is that "the money market," as it is called, that is, the movements of capital between lender and borrower, is "disturbed with every disturbance of the volume of the currency." If you augment the currency you stimulate the movement of capital, and "money becomes easy." If you diminish the currency afloat, you arrest or check the movements of capital between the lender and the borrower, and "money becomes stringent." In this reciprocal interaction between the volume of the floating paper money and the movements of capital in the loan market, we find an explanation of the great activity of business of all kinds during the extravagant inflation of our currency in 1863 and 1864, and of the depression and gloom which we sometimes suffered by the slight contraction which has been effected since the war. Those acquainted with the commercial history of England during the second and third decades of this century, will call to mind frequent illustrations of this principle. For almost invariably the alternate depression or activity of business responded to the enlargement or diminution of the bank issues as certainly and as regularly as its correlative effect in the domain of physical science.

From all this it follows that if we could at pleasure contract the currency sufficiently, we might resume specie payments immediately, and that the chief if not the only reason why we cannot immediately call in and withdraw one hundred millions or more of our currency, so as to make the outstanding greenback dollar worth par in coin, is that before we had gone far, before we had withdrawn more than a few millions, the money market would be thrown into confusion, the movements of capital between lender and borrower would be paralyzed, business would be at a dead lock, and the policy would have to be reversed amidst the execrations and the upbraidings of the whole nation. To adopt such a policy, and to attempt to carry it out, if such an attempt could in this country be carried to such lengths we have supposed, would inflict mischief on our trade compared with which those resulting hitherto from our paper money inflation are comparatively small and innocuous.

A third law relative to the currency, to which, at present, we need only refer briefly, is that "Contraction of the currency must be slowly, and gradually, and skilfully done, or it cannot be done at all." Under a despotism, indeed, where the decree of the master is everything and the groans of the people are nothing, such a policy might be carried to great extremes, but the failure of Russia some years ago to reform her currency is a memorable example that even by an absolute sovereign financial laws are too strong to be resisted, and will claim their rightful homage, however they may be ignored.

There is, however, another law about the currency which we must not omit, as it has been very much abused and misapplied. It tells us that "the value of paper money varies with the demand and the supply." Thus a depreciated paper money may appreciate if the demand is increased, even if the supply should remain stationary. We well remember how, after the battle of Gettysburg, and after several other decisive events of the war, the price of gold went down, and kept down for a considerable period. The reason was not found in the smaller volume of the currency, but in the larger field for the use of that currency. In this law we find an explanation of the fact that gold is not now selling at 200, although the volume of our currency is twice as large as before the war. More currency is wanted now. The field for the use of currency is larger. The wealth, the commerce, the activity of the country require more currency to fulfil the functions for which money is used. From this law the deduction has been made that the best way to specie payments—although it be the longest way—is to grow up to them. The advocates of this view maintain that we should not contract the currency, but should keep its volume stationary at about its present level, not suffering it to be increased at all, and waiting till in ten, or fifteen, or twenty years, the growth of the country, and perhaps the depreciation of gold through the immense productiveness of the mines, should gradually diminish the margin of depreciation, and gradually bring up our currency to equality with gold, or else bring down gold to equality with our currency. We do not propose to offer at present any remarks on this theory. We only place beside it, by way of contrast, a statement which we were sorry to see in a speech, by Mr. Pendleton, a few days ago. "The condition of the country," he says, "could bear an increase in the currency. The ravages of war at the South—the destruction of capital there—the loss of houses, horses, cattle, agricultural implements—the scarcity of provisions—the enfranchisement of the negro—the importance of setting the whole population to labor at once—create a demand for more currency. Every interest there would be advanced by the stimulating effects of an enlarged currency."

In regard to the two errors to which we referred at the outset, we conclude that on the one hand the contraction of the currency, however necessary, must not be pressed too far or hastened too rashly, lest we introduce fatal disturbance into the money market; and on the other hand we must not allow the clamor for more currency to prevent our seeing that more paper money means more inflation, more depreciation of the currency, a larger premium on gold, higher prices for all the necessaries of life, and a departure to a still greater distance from the standard of coin.

The Situation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The developments of the last fortnight at Washington and New Orleans demand a graver and more thoughtful consideration than they seem to have generally received. Let us condense their most salient features into a few lines, viz.:—

1. The President informs Secretary Stanton that his resignation of the War Department would be acceptable.

2. Mr. Stanton replies that he considers it his duty to hold on.

3. General Grant advises Mr. Stanton that the President has requested him (Grant) to take charge of the War Department *pro tem.*, and that he has consented to do so.

4. Mr. Stanton responds that, such being the case, he gives way.

5. General Grant being installed at the War Office, he receives and publishes an order from the President that General Sheridan be deprived of the command at New Orleans, and that General Thomas be sent there instead.

6. General Thomas telegraphs that he is sick, and cannot go to New Orleans.

7. It is intimated that General Hancock is to be sent instead.

8. General Sickles, it is confidently stated, is to be mustered out of command in the Carolinas, and General Meade or General Canby sent down to replace him.

9. General Pope, commanding in Georgia and Alabama, has warning to set his house in order, as he is to be superseded as soon as may be.

10. General Howard, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, is to be supplanted directly by General Gordon Granger, who is only a Colonel in the regular service, who got up the Johnson Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland last year, and who has ever since been revolving about the White House, and attending to politics, though ordered to join his regiment, which is on duty in the West.

11. The *National Intelligencer*, whose editor is the President's confidential organist, calls for the resignation of the residue of the Cabinet, indicating Governor Seward as the member whose place is most urgently wanted.

12. The Rebel and pro-Rebel element, North and South, is electrified by these movements into a preternatural activity and confidence, and is stimulating the President to go ahead in the course on which he seems to have entered, claiming General Grant as in full sympathy with this reactionary career.

—Such are the leading facts. We need only add that no one has ever yet called Hancock, Canby, and Gordon Granger radicals; and no one pretends that Sheridan, Sickles, and Pope have offended otherwise than in giving an active, hearty support to the Reconstruction policy of Congress. What, then, do these facts portend?

We can understand them no otherwise than as the opening of a new and desperate struggle to arrest the reconstruction policy decreed by Congress, and, if possible, defeat and subvert it. To this end, we infer that it is deemed necessary to hurl from office every radical whom the President or his Cabinet can reach, but especially those wielding military power over the South. We judge that this final struggle is to be far more bitter, more violent, more proscriptive, than that of 1866.

Especially are the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress on the military commanders at the South to be transferred to the hands of "conservatives" of caste and negro-hate to the very utmost. All the still vast patronage of the Executive is to be wielded in aid of resistance to any such reconstruction as Congress purposed, and as Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, Pope, and Howard were laboring to effect.

The end hoped for is a political revolution in the North, and a rejection of the conditions of restoration prescribed by Congress in the South. Mr. Johnson's backstairs counsellors doubtless assure him that, if the whole patronage of the Government is transferred to Democratic hands, they will thereby be enabled to overbear last year's moderate Republican majorities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc., and thus secure a Republican defeat in the Presidential contest next year. Meantime, reconstruction is to be postponed or defeated at the South, with intent to take advantage of the expected Democratic triumph next year, and so, while enfranchising the Rebels, remand the blacks to perpetual serfdom, if not virtual slavery.

Such appears to be the programme of the new struggle which Mr. Johnson has opened with the supersedure of Stanton by Grant at the War Office. That it will be fierce and vehement, few will doubt; but let us firmly resolve that it shall be marked with no bloodshed, but that all shall implicitly abide the deliberate judgment of the people.

Rapid and Startling Progress of our Great Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On we march! The negro cloud still hangs upon our political horizon and threatens the nation. The radicals descend from great legislation to the petty passions of party politics, and are bent upon absorbing in the one controlling idea the whole force of the Government. Fortunately, the executive power comes to the rescue and stands between Congress and the national suicide they would commit. This is clearly shown by the masterly answer of President Johnson to General Grant, in the correspondence of these officials relative to the removal of Sheridan, General Grant evidently felt the force of the demand which the radical party was making upon him to place himself right with them, and seized the opportunity thus unwittingly given him by Mr. Johnson. The latter, however, was not unequal to the task of parrying the thrust, and in his answer to General Grant gives us the best State paper and the most exact explanation of his position that have been issued from the Executive Mansion during his administration. The General, true to the instincts of the soldier, merges too much of military feeling into his remonstrance. He apparently forgets what we have for some time past been advocating—that the removal of Sheridan changes no law, alters no result. To imagine that any one man is absolutely necessary to the preservation of our institutions or the government of any section, is to forget the fundamental elements of republicanism; merge principles into men; give rule to the latter; ignore any innate force in laws themselves, and march the people at a double quick to military despotism. In this view alone we applaud the removal of Sheridan; for the political cry raised by the party in power shows how closely they are treading upon the dangerous ground we have designated. A brave soldier, indeed, is Sheridan, and the President pays a just tribute to his worth; but it must be a principle of our republicanism that no man is absolutely essential to us. This lesson we must teach at once. Ignoring it, we touch the border of a dictatorship and its inevitable sequence.

Andrew Johnson attempted at first to seize the three branches of Government, and embody their forces in himself. He failed. Congress has lately tried to do the same. They, too, have failed. All this shows the strength of our Government, and the terrible strain to which it may be subjected without breaking. It is useless for Congress to hope that by any enactment they can usurp all power. Their efforts to break the executive branch by splitting it into fragments is in every sense illegal, and to be deplored by every man who seeks the general good instead of political victory. The desire, moreover, to force to the surface a vast negro element—untrained, uneducated, unfitted to control themselves, much less legislate for those who have just set them free—is the maddest phase of a revolution which is urged on with a partisan violence which forgets, in its present success, that it must finally bring a reaction which will be terrible to both white and black. The former will dry up his sympathies for a race which is forced so rapidly upwards that sympathy now turns to disgust. The latter, taught that it is his color that gives him merit, will sink to the level from which, in common with ignorance of any color, he must slowly march upwards. Here he too will be filled with disgust; disgust for the white who inflated him; disgust that he has tasted at a spring he must leave and afterwards reach by long years of toil; disgust that, after all that has been told him, brain is the measure of the man. The radical party, in forcing this black element into such prominence, appear only to elevate it the higher that the reaction may drop it the lower.

Mr. Johnson now holds in his hands the forces that can resolve this problem of reconstruction. If he will only rise to the demands of the occasion, he may restore himself to the confidence of the North. His letter to General Grant is full of executive power and a determination that it shall not be wrested from him. The whole common sense of the country sustains his effort to keep his poise despise the desire of Congress to overturn him. Let them impeach him. He may challenge it and win. Let him overturn the clashing elements in his own Cabinet; the country will applaud. Let him drive back the black cloud that threatens both North and South; he will receive all aid. President Lincoln issued an emancipation proclamation for the blacks; let Andrew Johnson issue, by universal amnesty, an emancipation for the white portion of the population of the United States.

The Salzburg Conference.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have another cable despatch on the results of the late Salzburg Conference. It pretends merely to give prevailing rumors which, we hardly need repeat, lack confirmation. This last version of the conference fully confirms the previous account of a full agreement of the two Emperors as to the South German and the Eastern questions. As regards the former, it is said to have been arranged that the States forming South Germany shall remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. Inasmuch as no intimation has thus far been given that any of the South German States have been gained over to the plan of a South German Confederation, it follows that France and Austria undertake to dictate to both Prussia and the Governments and people of South Germany what course they are to pursue in the question of German unity. This would be a daring and direct challenge to Prussia.

In the Eastern question the two Emperors are said to have agreed to resist any intervention. As no European power has been charged with a design of intervention except Russia, the Russian Government must regard such an agreement as a direct attack upon its foreign policy.

In addition to the South German and the Eastern questions, those of North Schleswig and of Mexico are reported to have come up for discussion. With regard to North Schleswig, the Emperor Francis Joseph is to offer his good services, and Denmark is to be advised to make concessions. Denmark, however, had previously secured the good services of Russia in effecting a reconciliation with Prussia, so the counsels of the two Emperors will be too late.

Of still less real significance is the reported agreement on the Mexican question. The body of Maximilian is to be demanded, and the citizens of both empires are to be protected. It will probably need a much stronger inducement than either of these matters affords to induce a European sovereign to risk another intervention in Mexico.

The semi-official press of Berlin fiercely denounces the new plot of Napoleon against the German nationality. It is feared in Berlin that the South German Governments may not be altogether hostile to the plan. The relations of Prussia to both France and Austria will henceforth be openly inimical. It is not likely that the Salzburg Conference will at once lead to war; but, on the other hand, it will make a peaceable solution of the question of German unity almost impossible.

The President, Grant, and Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

The corespondence, in another column of the *Express*, will be read with interest. It shows just how prompt General Grant was to act in behalf of Sheridan—and perhaps this will pacify the radical enemies of General Grant—and also how prompt the President was to maintain his own authority. The reasons of the latter for removal, we submit, are unanswerable, both on the score of General Sheridan's unfitness for the place, and the fact that a man of better temper and as good abilities would be selected to succeed him, and on account of the effect of such an appointment upon the well-disposed people of the States of Texas and Louisiana.

If there were not remaining on our little spot of earth and water "as good fish as swim in the sea," if only General Sheridan was the right man in the post of Military Commander in the Fifth Military District, then, indeed, there might be some reason for the clamor raised by Sheridan's friends; but the President shows and proves that there are just as wise and brave men in the service, just as good friends of the policy of reconstruction, as General Sheridan. We do not care to go over the reasons of the President, but they will commend themselves to almost everybody, except the impeachers and screechers against the Executive. The great fault with President Johnson is, that he acts too late. His long deliberation has been that of a man who, after knowing what is right, hesitates for a long time in the performance of his duty. The old practice of Crockett was the true one:—

"I leave this rule for others when I'm dead,
Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

American Cotton—The Crop and the Prospect.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have examined very carefully the crop prospects of the Southern States, as presented by the local journals, and compiled by those of the cotton ports of that section. As a result, we are satisfied that the cotton crop planted does not promise an increase over that of last year, even without the usual accidents of flood, worm, and frost. The principal reason for this opinion is found in the deterioration of the open land, and the fact that there is no fresh land being added to the arable area. Then there is a withdrawal of labor for several reasons. There are comparatively few females or children employed in the field, and the freedmen prefer such employments as are consummated in less time and with more certainty than a cotton crop. Our information leads us to doubt whether the injury by cotton-worm is so great as some alarmists suppose.

The season has been so wet as to postpone the crop of worms (the first instalment has not seriously diminished the crop), and it will be too far matured for the next generation of worms to injure it materially. Indeed, some planters say that the worm, by eating away the foliage, admits the sun to the later bolls, and so stimulates the maturity of a portion of the crop which is ordinarily liable to frost. Our conclusion, therefore, is, that the present crop will not materially differ in weight from that grown last year. It must be remembered, moreover, that there is very little of the old crops on hand, so that our exportable stock will neither in weight nor value equal that of last year.

An enumeration of the causes of diminished crop would be incomplete without reference to the withdrawal of Northern capital and enterprise largely invested last year in cotton culture. There can be no doubt that this adventure has been too generally attended with disappointment, to attract or retain interest when so many opportunities for investment are occurring elsewhere.

The influence of American cotton upon the market prices of the world has greatly diminished. In former times any one of the accidents which has befallen the crop of this year would have affected the prices materially in the markets of Europe. These calamities combined have, however, failed to disturb the equanimity of the cotton spinners. They have been trained by the late war to provide against a crop failure, and an immense impulse has been given to Indian production by the English railroads which now connect Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and Nagpoor with each other, and lay open the whole of British India from the mouth of the Ganges to the Ghauts. We may note that the East Indies have now more miles of road in operation than Spain, Italy, Austria or Russia, and nearly half as many as France. The liberal aid given by the British Government, which guarantees five per cent. on all approved subscriptions, will insure the extension of this system, already so profitable as to have involved little or no liability to the Government. The effect of such an inducement to extended cotton culture has been enormous. The cotton commerce of Bombay alone has within a few years increased from six to one hundred millions of dollars. The supply of cotton derived by England from the United States was in 1861 seven out of eleven thousand millions of cwts., or seven-elevenths. Last year the whole supply being 11,400,000 cwts., the United States has furnished 4,600,000 cwts., or four-elevenths nearly. This is a singular reversal of the proportion in which the United States and countries other than the United States have contributed to the cotton supply of England. It is sufficient to show the comparative indifference with which England now regards the worm ravages, or short crop of the United States. As the late war probably contributed to plant the cotton culture in India, every short crop in the United States tends to establish it more firmly. It will thus console the English spinner for any temporary advance in the price of cotton. Is it not, indeed, impossible that, when the home product of England shall be adequate to her supply, she may even impose conditions upon the import of American cotton? The reversed relations between the American planter and the English spinner show at least that the English dependence may very soon terminate, and that cotton may be produced cheaper and more abundantly in India than here. Such reflections tend to show the importance of restored friendship between the capital of one section and the labor of another. If the cotton manufacturers of America expect to compete for the market of the world, they must have cheap cotton. Interior Texas must be opened up by rail as into the Oude and Punjaub. Our Government, instead of selling out the Southern railways as a penalty for public offenses, should reinstate and aid them as a means of maintaining American cotton supremacy. There should be a convention of cotton spinners and cotton planters to confer upon the extraordinary causes which have prostrated each from a position of prosperity, and to devise means by which the cotton contest with England may be waged in the mutual interest of each.

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ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
8 22§ JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 12

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—Positively LAST WEEK of the GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX—DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE and READINGS, by S. K. MURLOCH, Esq.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Office open from 9 to 3.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. [8 26 6t*

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
No. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES,
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES B. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
JUST RECEIVED.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 21§ No. 118 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE," 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES, and our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture or mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuthsm

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE BREAD OF ST. JODOKUS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ROSEGARTEN.

To prove how pure a heart his servant bore,
One day the Lord to St. Jodokus' door
Came begging bread in garments worn and poor.

"Good steward," spake Jodokus, "give him bread."

"One loaf alone remains," the steward said;
"For thee and me, the faithful dog beside."
"Give!" said the Saint; "will not the Lord provide?"

The steward marked the single loaf with care,
And cut four pieces, each an equal share.
Then to the beggar, in no friendly tone,
"One each for thee and me, the abbot one,
One for the dog, since I can but obey."
Jodokus smiled; the beggar went his way.

Not long, and in yet wretcheder disguise,
Once more the Lord asked bread with pleading eyes.

"Give him my piece," Jodokus gently said;
The Lord provides." The steward gave the bread.

Again the Lord beside the threshold stood,
And, faint with hunger, begged a little food.
"Give him thy portion," thus Jodokus said;
"The Lord provides." The steward gave the bread.

A little while, and naked, blind, and lame,
The fourth time came the Lord; and begged the same.

"Give the dog's piece," the holy man replied;
"The Lord, who feeds the ravens, will provide."

The steward gave. The beggar left the gate,
And a voice cried aloud, "Thy faith is great!
Thy Lord hath proved His servant's loyalty—
As thou hast trusted, be it done to thee!"

The steward looked, and in the tranquil bay,
Behold! four laden ships at anchor lay.
Far up their sides the water's dimpling line
Broke round their holds well stored with bread and wine.

Joyful the steward hastened to the strand,
And saw no man upon the vessel stand;
But on the shore a snow-white banner waved,
Whereon in golden lines these words were graved:—

"Four ships He sends who doth the ravens feed,
To him who hath four times supplied His need.
One for the abbot, thus the list begin;
The steward and the dog like portions win;
The fourth is for the sender's needy kin!"

MARY A. P. HUMPHREY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SCOTTISH TOURNAMENT.—The ninth annual games of the Caledonian Club of this city were held yesterday at Strawberry Mansion, on Ridge avenue. The members of the club, dressed in full Scottish costume, appeared upon the ground about 9 o'clock A. M., accompanied by a number of their friends. During the day the grounds were visited by three or four thousand persons, all of whom appeared to enjoy very much the various games. The sports of the day commenced with an old-fashioned Scotch reel, the music being furnished by two excellent performers on the bag-pipes. At the conclusion of the dance, a large circle was staked out, and ropes placed around it, so as to give ample room for those about to participate in the games, which were open to all competitors, non-members paying twenty-five cents entrance fee in each game. The prizes offered were from $5 to $6 for the first, and from $2 to $3 for the second. The first game, that of quoits, twenty-one yards distance, was pitched outside of the circle, and was closely contested by a number of persons skilled in this pastime. The first prize was secured by Mr. Wisner, and the second by Mr. Emerick.

Putting the stone was the next on the programme. This game is played with an iron ball, weighing eighteen pounds, which is raised above the head and thrown. David Fenton, who threw it 32 feet 2 inches, secured the first prize, and Robert Mitchell the second, having marked up 28½ feet.

The running jump was entered into with spirit, and though no extraordinary leaps were made, the contestants were applauded heartily. Thomas Feeny, who secured the first prize, jumped 16 feet 7½ inches, and John Caldwell, the second, jumped 16 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the hammer is one of the favorite games of the club, requiring immense strength and skill to compete with any great degree of success. The hammer weighed about fourteen pounds, and had a handle about three feet long. The parties competing seize the handle near the end, and, with a swing, let it go. Edward Trotter threw it seventy-four feet three inches, and secured the first prize. David Fenton, who was awarded the second, threw it seventy-three feet.

The running high leap over a bar placed between two upright posts attracted the attention of the crowd. Thomas Feeny cleared the bar at five feet, and secured the first prize. John Greenan, who reached a height of four feet seven inches, got the second prize.

At this stage of the games, a number of boys under twelve years of age ran a race once round the ring, Master Theodore Erst obtaining the first prize.

The running, hop, step, and jump game was quite animated, and the performers were applauded heartily. John Greenan received the first prize by measuring 38 feet 4 inches, and John Caldwell the second, who marked 36 feet 9 inches. George Gullier received the first prize for the short race, and Mr. Daniels the second.

Tossing the caber followed. This game consists in raising a large pole, about 18 feet long, towards the shoulder, and then with the hands under the end throwing it so that the end nearest the body will be the farthest off when it touches the ground. The feat is a difficult one, and requires strength and much practice. David Fenton received the first prize and Robert Gunn the second.

The wheelbarrow race, which closed the first series of games, was quite a laughable affair. Eight persons entered for the race, and, after each had been blindfolded, they started across the ring with their barrows, the first reaching a flagstaff at the opposite side to be the winner. Some of the men made such straight lines for the winning point that it was thought their sight was not entirely obscured, while those who were actually in darkness made all kinds of vain attempts to get across the ring. Archibald Smith, who obtained the first prize, struck the flagstaff with his barrow; the one next to him was Alexander Gunn.

Three persons danced the Highland fling, and McGregor Muir received the first prize, and Alexander Gunn the second.

The vaulting with the pole was one of the most attractive games of the day, and the competitors were loudly applauded during its continuance. Two upright poles were placed in the ground, and, at a distance of about seven feet, a thin strip of wood was laid across the space. The men entering for the game took hold of long slim poles, and after running a short distance, would vault in the air, by placing the pole upon the ground, and thus pass over the strip of wood at the top of the two upright pieces. John Colwell received the first prize.

The other games consisted of hurdle races, standing jump, sack race, three-legged race, etc. The whole was under the management of Chiefs John Shedden, J. W. McClement, John Hamilton, and Clansmen Alexander Callam and Alexander Gunn.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the body of a small girl, named Mena Dively, aged seven years, who was killed by being run over by a passenger railway car, on Germantown avenue, below Master. Her parents resided in Berry's court, in the rear of No. 1320 Germantown avenue.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST IN THE TENTH WARD.—Last evening a large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Tenth Ward was held at the City Armory, Broad and Race streets, for the purpose of favoring the nomination of Mr. A. H. Franciscus as a candidate for Select Council. Mr. John M. Kenderdine presided, and in opening the meeting said it was well known that the ward was divided in regard to two candidates for Select Council. This was not to be regretted, as the discussion must result in the selection of the best man by the Republican party. He denied that the friends of Franciscus were "a clique," and he did not mean to disparage Mr. Spering, and if there was no better man in the field he would support him. It is necessary we should get some good men in Select Council, for that body is fast becoming a close corporation. There is now a tendency to extravagance, which, if not stopped, will lead to the defeat of the Republican party. The Tenth Ward is the "Banner Ward;" it owes it to itself to put into Select Council a live man, a man who will stop some of the abuses now known to exist. We have the right to determine for ourselves who is the best man to represent the Ward. Mr. Spering has had two terms. He certainly does not claim a life tenure in the office. Men must be content with a reasonable share of public office. Mr. Franciscus will be nominated and elected to represent the Tenth Ward, but he must not expect more than two terms. He did not wish to say anything against Mr. Spering, as that gentleman had done well; but we need something more than a negative man. We must elect an energetic and radical reformer, such as Mr. Franciscus has proven himself to be.

Mr. Franciscus, the candidate, was next introduced. He said that he was not a candidate of his own choice, but had been urged to become so by his friends. He therefore came before the people, not as an office-seeker, but as a citizen having an interest in the city, being a tax-payer, and interested in putting an end to extravagance. Mr. F. referred to the numerous falsehoods set afloat by his opponents during the canvass, and, after refuting them, he said if he went to Councils he did not wish to be under the rule of the Highway Department or any of the departments.

A. Wilson Henzey, the next speaker, said he entered the canvass in favor of Mr. Franciscus, but determined to act good humoredly, and he regretted to find that gentlemen on the other side had displayed so much acrimony in their conduct of the campaign. It had been said that as Mr. Spering was a lawyer he was better fitted to represent the Ward. The speaker denied this, and contended that as Mr. Franciscus was a merchant, and brought into contact with the people, he was better suited for the post than a professional man who spends most of his time in the seclusion of the office. Since the speaker had been in Council he had been amazed at the corruption existing there, and he was determined to continue his efforts to put a stop to it. Reference was made to the course pursued by Mr. Spering and his friends, and the speaker spoke in severe terms of Mr. Spering's conduct as Councilman.

Mr. William B. Hanna followed, advocating the claims of Mr. Franciscus as the proper man to represent the ward in Select Council.

Throughout, the meeting was very enthusiastic.

AN INFURIATED STEER.—An intense excitement was created in the southern section of the city yesterday afternoon, by a steer running off from a drove in the vicinity of Sixth and Lombard streets. The enraged animal dashed through several streets, knocking down and injuring several persons in its progress. A mute boy was tossed by the animal and badly bruised, and Mrs. Tully, aged forty, who resides at Sixteenth and Federal streets, was badly injured about the head. In Broad street, near Christian, the driver of a team attached to a coal car saw the animal dashing up the street, and went to the protection of his horses. As the animal reached the lead horse the driver struck at him with his whip, and was gored under the left arm, inflicting a severe flesh wound. A number of persons threw coal at the steer from the cars, but this only tended to make him more furious, and he dashed along until he reached Broad street, above Catharine, where a member of the Harmony Fire Company shot him, and he fell dead in the street. Mrs. Tully was placed in the ambulance of the Company and taken to the Hospital, and the driver of the car-team had his wound dressed and went home in a passenger car. It is a great cruelty to drive cattle through the streets in the hot sun, when they are suffering for the want of water, and the great wonder is that more accidents do not happen similar to the above.

THE OIL TROUBLE.—Augustus H. and Theodore E. Tack, who were arrested in New York on a charge of fraud, were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Barnard deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to hold them. They were subsequently rearrested on a charge of being fugitives from justice in Pennsylvania. Yesterday, at a meeting of the Petroleum trade, held in Walnut street, above Fourth, resolutions were adopted expressing doubt in regard to the justice of the charge preferred against Tack Brothers.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The chemical works No. 816 Filbert street were slightly damaged by fire last evening about 8 o'clock.

The Fools Put Down.

Duelling has always been more or less prevalent among German students, but of late years, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it has become at certain universities almost a mania. At Bonn, especially, the number of duels which, during the last few months, have been attended with fatal results, has been so great that the university authorities, who have hitherto winked at the practice, are, it is said, about to take steps for putting down duelling altogether. The students, too, are beginning to perceive the folly of this mode of settling their disputes, and both at Bonn and Berlin—another university noted for the pugnacity of its members—an agitation has been got up with the object of abolishing the academical courts of honor in which most of these duels originate.

TREATMENT OF BLISTERS.—It is a common error that it is beneficial to order to let out the water or blood which fills it. This water or blood is a healing substance, of a kind most appropriate for the parts where the skin is destroyed, and if the blister be allowed to dry, new skin forms more rapidly under it, and much pain is avoided. In exceptional cases, when the blister is very full of fluid, so that it causes much pain by its tension, a small portion of the fluid may be given a chance to escape by the prick of a fine needle. A blister should also be covered up in some way to protect it from being ruptured by accident.

—Croker, formerly English Secretary of the Admirality, was the *ne plus* of impudent Irishmen. He would pertinaciously insist on setting the Duke of Wellington right as to the battle of Waterloo. The Duke shifted the conversation to percussion caps used in the army; upon which Croker was contradictory. This upset the Duke's patience, and he exclaimed:—"Come, Croker, I may not know much about Waterloo, but d— it, I should know something about copper caps."

—This is a funny specimen of George Alfred Townsend's what-he-cried no-soap-and-shevery-imprudently-married-the-barber sort of rhetoric:—

"Stand her up among the judges like Phryne, but in her summer robes. The tints in her face are soft as the peach blooms, shifting as light on lakes; her profile is full of electric intelligences with heart nestled among them all; her hair is soft as dew on the mosses; curl your life into her eye and lie there as in the twilight of the Sabbath, the truce of God!"

—Buffalo bakers are now obliged to stamp every loaf of bread with their initials. The law against light weight and poor material is being rigidly enforced.

—General Pillow has at last been "in the field" to some purpose. He estimates his corn crop this year at 200,000 bushels.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5'22 MOON RISES....3'07
SUN SETS....6'39 HIGH WATER....0'00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 25
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ontara, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Amelia P. Howes, Burgess, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Chas. Hill, Cheeseman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Sch r Wm. James, Outen, Richmond, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Boston, do.
Schr Comet, Bow, Providence, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, Boston, do.
Schr John Shay, Vaughan, Boston, do.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, Washington, do.
Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Lynn, do.
Schr A. Vancleaf, Heath, East Greenwich, do.
Schr F. Edwards, Godfrey, Salem, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr J. N. Baker, Wilson, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, Salem, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr W. H. Wilson, Mull, Providence, do.
Schr Hattie Page, Haley, Portsmouth, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Blakiston, Graefl & Co.
Schr Montevue, Conklin, Alexandria, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Neponset, do.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Captain.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, 7 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Providence.
Schr Montevue, Conklin, from Providence.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Providence.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Providence.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from E. Cambridge.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from E. Cambridge.
Schr R. G. Murney, Murney, from New Haven.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Newburyport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from Norwich.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwn, from Dighton.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, from Washington.
Schr Ontara, Huntley, from Portsmouth.
Schr Comet, Bow, from Gloucester.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn.
Schr A. Vancleaf, Heath, from Apponaug.
Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, from Pawtucket.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, from New Bedford.
Schr A. P. Howes, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr John Shay, Vaughn, from Boston.
Schr J. N. Baker, Wilson, from Boston.
Schr G. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, 10 hours from Delaware Breakwater. Towed to sea on Sunday, 9 P. M., ship Lizzie Moses, hence for Antwerp. The crew on becoming sober cheerfully obeyed orders, and regretted very much their disobedience.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie Crosby, Crosby, hence, at Bic, St. Lawrence, 21st inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday noon.
Barque Ariadne, Niemeyer, hence, at Hamburg 8th inst.
Barque Cardiganshire, Lancaster, hence, at Constadt 7th inst.
Barque L. Cook, Cook, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 11th inst., and proceeded.
Barque Wavelet, Britton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 9th inst.
Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, at Gravesend 14th instant.
Brig Gentle Annie, Parr, hence, via Wilmington, N. C., for London, put into Halifax 19th inst., leaky.
Brig Leopoldine, Schultz, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th inst.
Brig Mary Watkins, Wilkins, hence, at Liverpool 12th inst.
Brig Liberty, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst
Schr Ann Rambo, Horricks, hence, at Alexandria 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on the morning of the 28th inst. an eight-inch steam-whistle will be substituted for the fog trumpet now in operation at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann Light Station, Mass. The characteristic distinction of the signal will be two short blasts and one long, in immediate succession, each minute.

Boston, August 24, 1867.

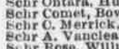
Official information has been received that on and after the 15th day of July, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at Cape Otranto, coast of Sicily.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 106 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of thirteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fourth order.

The tower is said to stand in lat. 40 6 23 N., lon. 18 30 37 E. of Greenwich.

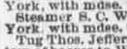
EXCURSIONS.



THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Au. 24, 7	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 11	A. M.
Monday, " 26, 9	"	Monday, " 26, 1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 27, 10	"	Tuesday, " 27, 2	"
Wedn'sd'y, " 28, 10	"	Wednesd'y, " 28, 2	"
Thursday, " 29, 11	"	Thursday, " 29, 3	"
Friday, " 30, 12	"	Friday, " 30, 4	"
Saturday, " 31, 12:30	P. M.	Saturday, " 31, 4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m



FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 w3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES.
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 Ruths 6m

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century.

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

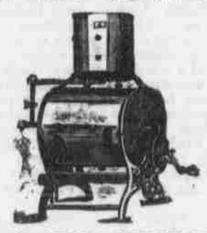
P. & G. LORILLARD,

B. A. VAN SCHAICK,

8 21 tuths13t No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8uthstu3m

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY

PITKIN & CO.

TEN THOUSAND NEW TEN-POUND ARMY GREY BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Overcoats, Frock Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Blouses, Shirts and Drawers. Also, large stock Government Harness and Saddles; Tents, all sizes; Wagon Covers, Awnings Bags, etc., in quantity to suit purchasers. Great inducements to the large trade. Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, No. 5 PARK PLACE, New York. 6 3 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1864.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (MasonicHall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.

Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.

Each Cover fits all the Jars.

Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. RODINE,

8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7¾ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 500 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
7 30 4w Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry, Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, i

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867.

Proposed Revolution in the Cabinet.

A REORGANIZATION of the Cabinet seems to be determined upon by the President. The significance of this step will be more apparent when we shall have seen the names of the new Cabinet. If *harmony* in the Cabinet were wanted, we certainly have been often enough assured from Washington that the present body (always excepting the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton) were unanimous in their support of the President and his policy. The names which Washington rumor gives as those of the proposed new Cabinet would present a most curious hotch-potch of political opinions. Jeremiah S. Black and John A. Andrew are as far apart, politically, as the poles. No Cabinet made up of part Democrats and part Republicans will be harmonious, for the simple reason that the line between the parties is too broadly drawn. Men to act together in harmony must substantially agree.

To our view, this breaking up of the Cabinet means simply the formal abandonment of the attempt to build up a sort of middle party between the Republicans and the Democrats, which was the chief political movement of last year, dating from the August Convention held in this city. That movement was a disastrous failure, and Mr. Johnson finds now that he must give it up. The "Johnson party" has become too small to stand alone.

The only question that remains is as to what basis will the President build his new Cabinet on. Logically, there is but one answer to this question. Mr. Johnson has deserted the party which elected him, and has gone over in principle and policy to the opposite party, and from them it would be natural that he should select his Cabinet. But, singularly enough, the New York *World*, by far the ablest distinctively Democratic journal in the country, in discussing this subject, advises the President to form a Republican Cabinet. It says:—

"To expect a triumph over the reconstruction policy of Congress would be a wild quixotism; *and a Cabinet constructed in that expectation a great folly.* All that can now be done, after so many neglected opportunities, is to abate the prevailing asperity of feeling, and open the way for a mild and considerate administration of the law. This being the case, *we hope all the President's new appointments will be made from the party that elected him.* The Republican party thrives on provocation and impotent defiance. *We trust there may be no more attempts to extinguish a fire by sending streams of petroleum through the engines. The law will, of course, remain the same whether the President changes his Cabinet or not;* but the spirit in which it is executed will nevertheless make a difference. A Republican Cabinet who believed in the law would not be judged so captiously by Congress, as a Cabinet which does not, and could ease its operation without provoking new collisions. As President Johnson has chosen to have a Republican Cabinet, Democrats would rather see in it Republicans who can do some good than Republicans who can do none. The present Republican Cabinet has only aggravated the evils of a situation which was bad enough at the best."

If the President were enough of a statesman to heed this advice, to give up all idea of triumphing over the reconstruction policy of Congress, to confine his efforts to abating the asperity of feeling which his own turbulence and folly have created, and to appoint a Republican Cabinet "*who believed in the law,*" the whole question would at once be settled, for that would be the acknowledged and complete triumph of the popular will, as expressed by Congress. But Mr. Johnson has no idea, in our opinion, of doing anything of the sort. He is still blindly bent upon "My Policy." His obstinacy is such that he prefers to keep the country in a constant turmoil of agitation rather than yield his point. There is, therefore, nothing for him to do but to go over openly to the Democrats, and to make up his Cabinet from such men as Vallandigham William B. Reed, Fernando Wood, and other acknowledged Democratic leaders. This, of course, is upon the ground that the Cabinet ought to represent the *ideas and policy* of the President. But it may well be doubted whether the country has not tolerated this dangerous and unconstitutional dogma long enough. The President is merely the Executive, and has no right to a "*policy.*" The policy of the nation is to be determined by the legislative branch of the Government, and the President has no constitutional function but to *execute* that policy embodied in the law. The idea, therefore, of allowing the President to select a Cabinet to carry out *his* policy, as opposed to the legally expressed will of the people through Congress, is a most dangerous and anti-republican one. For our part, we should be very glad to see the Senate at once adopt the resolution that no officer should be confirmed as a member of the Cabinet who did not thoroughly endorse and sustain the policy of the people. This Government is for the people, and they have a right to control it. The Constitution makes the Senate a part of the appointing power, and they should use that function in an emergency like this to its fullest extent. We would have a Cabinet to express the will of the people, or there should be no Cabinet.

The Last Attack.

It is idle to speculate how far the madness of the President will carry him. He seems possessed of seven fiends of recklessness, which are hurrying him to the Tarpeian rock of his destruction. There can be but little doubt that General Sickles has been removed, and that General Pope will be before the week is out. In their places will be put men who will be the tools of the arch enemy of the Republic—now its chief officer. There is no length to which he will not go; we doubt now if he would not attempt a *coup d'état* did opportunity offer. His passion, or *some other controlling power*, makes him forget one day what he has written the day previous. Thus he orders General Sheridan to come to Washington immediately, and, without revocation, directs him to proceed at once from New Orleans to Fort Leavenworth. And Congress having adjourned, stands bound until the end of November, a full three months hence. What damage may not be done meanwhile!

The Democratic "Dodge" in the Judicial Canvass.

WHEN the Democratic leaders nominated Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Bench, they put him upon a platform of the most radical, extreme, and offensive partisan doctrines—doctrines which have been repudiated over and over again by the people of this Commonwealth, and which are even distasteful to quite a large portion of the Democratic party itself. They were not satisfied to let him run upon his merits as a jurist and his character as a man. They determined to make him the standard-bearer of the extreme wing of their party. He was to run as a politician. Moreover, if elected, he was to be committed to carrying out, on the Bench, the offensive doctrines of the platform.

The nomination thus made fell coldly upon the people. Not a particle of enthusiasm was manifested. Numbers of the Democratic party grumbled and denounced the fatuity of their leaders. It was seen that a grave mistake had been made. What was to be done? A new convention could not be called. The platform could not be changed, nor would it do for Judge Sharswood to come out and openly repudiate it. Finally, the desperate expedient was hit upon of trying to play the *non-partisan* dodge before the people, during the canvass, of representing Judge Sharswood as a great and honest jurist, who would decide cases solely according to the law, of clamoring to keep the judiciary out of the mire of politics, and of charging the Republicans with trying to elect a judge bound to act as a partisan in every case which should come before him. The character of the expedient resorted to indicates the straits to which the party was reduced. It was a complete change of front in the very midst of battle. Starting out as the champions of the extremest doctrines of the Democratic party, flaunting their obnoxious principles defiantly to the breeze, we suddenly behold them raising white flags, and claiming to be the most humble and quiet disciples of peace!

But this dodge will hardly win, and that simply because it is a *dodge*, a *trick*, a scheme of deception. Judge Sharswood still stands upon the platform. There is his avowed declaration of principles. If we ask him *how* he will decide questions of constitutional law, should he be elected, he points us to the platform. The platform is his *interpretation of the Constitution;* it is his declaration of *principles*, which lie at the bottom of the law as he expects to expound it. Instead, then, of being likely to get a non-partisan on the bench should we elect Judge Sharswood, we find that we would get a judge committed to carrying out the extremest doctrines of the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party. Instead of a disciple of Marshall and Story, we should have a follower of Calhoun and Taney. Our Supreme Bench would become the refuge and home of the infamous and exploded doctrine of State sovereignty, which plunged the nation into the late terrible war. Is *this* what the people desire? If so, let them vote for Judge Sharswood, the nominee of the Democratic party, running upon a Copperhead platform. If not, let them vote for Judge Williams, the nominee of the great Union Republican party, a jurist, a scholar, and a *sound* constitutional lawyer.

The Nomination of Judge Ludlow as "The Citizens' Candidate."

YESTERDAY a number of gentlemen assembled in the Court Room and nominated Judge Ludlow as "the citizens' candidate" for the Associate Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, to be filled next October. The size of the assemblage who thus spoke for the one hundred thousand voters of Philadelphia, and took the name of the "citizens," may be inferred from the fact that the room easily contained all the "citizens' party," and though the body had no representative capacity, the "citizens' nominee" was put up by three hundred self-constituted representatives of one hundred thousand unconsulted voters. It seems to us no small arrogance for a clique of gentlemen to dictate to the people as to who it is their duty to vote for to fill the important post of Judge. Each one of the gentlemen present had a perfect right to his opinion, and he did right in giving expression to it, but when they sought to force any officer on the public, to take the selection from the properly elected representatives of the people, and to speak for the masses without consulting the masses first, it seems to us no small assumption.

It must be remembered, when we view the influence of the meeting yesterday, that these gentlemen were not authorized to speak for any but themselves. Any ward meeting really represented more powerful influences than they. It would be the authorized views of at least two thousand voters, while the "Citizens' Convention" spoke for just the three hundred members assembled in the room, and no more. No importance, therefore, should be attached to their action, further than would be given to the opinion of any three hundred respectable gentlemen who differed from the Republican party, and who were seeking by a devious path to elect a very violent Democrat to a very influential office. The Bar has not, as a body, spoken in the matter, but certain members of it have been seeking to cancel the right of election, and obtrude on the public a gentleman who has not as yet been nominated by anybody but themselves. It looks to us as if it was a question as to whether the people should choose the judges, or whether the Bar should make the selection. As the law makes the office elective, we prefer to take the expression of the people rather than the professional favoritism of interested parties. In such a contest as the one before us, the lawyers are the least qualified of any men to form an unbiassed decision. Brought in daily contact with the candidate, they are naturally influenced by personal feeling, and are directly within the reach of the rich patronage at the command of the incumbent. This patronage he is authorized to give to any member of the Bar, and it is only natural that some should seek to obtain his friendship by striving to secure his reëlection. We do not impute any such motives to the gentlemen who met yesterday in the Court Room, but the people will take into consideration the fact that many of them are not beyond the reach of such a temptation. We do not see that the action yesterday alters the position of Judge Ludlow in the least. The question is still the same. His record cannot be removed. He is a Democrat, and has been and will be a Democrat, and because he is supported by a few scattered Republicans does not alter his position, nor give us any ground to abandon our conscientious opposition to his reëlection.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

An Engine, Tender, and Baggage Car Thrown Off the Track at Poughkeepsie—A Fire—One Man Badly Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 26.—The engine, tender and car of the noon express train down, due here at 12·50 P. M., ran off the track to-day while coming into the station. The engine was thrown one way and the baggage car another. The tender was upset, and the fireman, Dennis Cashum, was badly, though probably not fatally, injured. The train will be delayed here some hours.

A Negro Lad Killed and a Man and Woman Seriously Injured at Wilbraham, Mass.—A Deaf and Dumb Boy Run Over at South Boston.

BOSTON, August 26.—A crowd of the Advent camp-meeting attendants at Wilbraham, while standing upon the railroad in that town this morning, were run upon by an approaching tram, which they did not see, and one young negro lad was killed, and a man and a woman seriously injured.

A deaf and dumb boy was run over on the Old Colony road at South Boston to-day, and fatally injured.

REMARKABLE CARELESSNESS.

A Young Girl Shot While Sitting at Work in a Book-bindery in New York.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a young girl named Kate Lyons, sixteen years of age, who resided at No. 101 Walcott street, South Brooklyn, was at work with a number of other girls in the folding-room of the book-bindery of Hart & Co., No. 165 Washington street, New York. The girl was sitting at her table folding in the rear part of the room, and with her back to the window immediately in the rear of her, when suddenly the girls at work were startled by the report of a pistol, and Kate Lyons was seen to fall forward upon her face and against the girl sitting next to her. Information of the occurrence was conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct station-house, and Captain Steers, with Roundsman McKelvy, at once repaired to the scene. No information could be given them by any one in the room as to the firing of the shot, but a rapid survey showed them that the bullet had entered the back of the girl's head and lodged in the brain, and they also found that a window exactly opposite that at which Miss Lyons was sitting, and which was a rear window of the building No. 158 Greenwich street, must have been the locality from which the shot had come. Captain Steers and Roundsman McKelvy at once passed around into the building No. 158 Greenwich street, and reaching the third floor, rear, found the door of the room they sought locked, when they broke it in. Entering the room a man was found sitting there, who, upon the entrance of the officers, said he had done nothing. Officer McKelvy, pointing to a large Colt's revolve lying on a table in the room, said:—"You fired that pistol out of that window." He answered that he did, and by direction of Captain Steers he was at once taken into custody by Roundsman McKelvy and conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House and locked up. The prisoner proved to be a German named George Hanmer, thirty-eight years of age, a married man, and a saloon-keeper, at No. 189 Greenwich street, and a resident of the room from which the shot was fired, the building No. 158 Greenwich street being a tenement house. The prisoner expressed great surprise that a woman had been struck by his bullet, and it would seem, from the evidence, that he fired the pistol only in wanton recklessness, and with no design of taking life, as it does not appear that he was even acquainted with the victim of his carelessness.

After securing the prisoner, Captain Steers returned to the scene of the catastrophe, when he found the woman to be still alive, but insensible, and called in Dr. Good, who at once pronounced the wound necessarily fatal. By direction of Captain Steers, she was at once removed to the City Hospital, where she lay at a late hour last night still alive, but insensible. She is understood to be an orphan, and is a young girl of remarkably prepossessing personal appearance.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The artist Gignoux is at work upon a new painting of Niagara.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—Agreeably to the call of the City Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the TENTH WARD will assemble in their respective Precincts on TUESDAY Evening, August 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the various Conventions as provided for in the Rules.
First Division—No. 140 N. Ninth street.
Second Division—N. W. cor. of Ninth and Cherry sts.
Third Division—S. W. cor. of Eleventh and Vine sts.
Fourth Division—S. W. cor. of Eleventh and Race sts.
Fifth Division—N. W. cor. of Broad and Race sts.
Sixth Division—S. W. cor. of Gebhard and Race sts.
Seventh Division—S. W. cor. of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
Eighth Division—S. W. cor. of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.
Ninth Division—S. W. cor. of Twenty-second and Vine streets.
HENRY C. HOWELL,
President of the Ward Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. WEST, Secretary. 8 26 2t

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.
In accordance with the Rules of the Republican Party, the registered Republican citizens of each Ward shall meet in their respective Divisions on TUESDAY, August 27, 1867, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect one delegate from each Division to a City Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Representative Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Judicial Convention; two persons from each Division to a Ward Committee of Superintendence; two Delegates from each Division to a Ward Convention, except that the Twenty-third Ward may elect three Delegates from each Division to the Ward Convention; and in the Third Senatorial District one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention.
By order of the Republican City Executive Com.
WILLIAM B. REEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
N. B. The City Convention to meet at Horticultural Hall, BROAD Street, above Spruce. 8 24 3t
August 24, 1867.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
D. F. SOUTHWORTH,
Twenty-seventh Ward.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Republican Party. 8 22 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

AT A MEETING OF THE PETROleum Trade of Philadelphia, held at No. 128 WALNUT Street, August 26, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, The accounts as published in the papers of the day, of the recent arrest of Messrs. A. H. and T. E. Tack, of the firms of Tack Brothers, of Philadelphia, and Tack, Bro. & Co., Pittsburg, are calculated to do injury to them; it is
Resolved, That from our long acquaintance with those gentlemen, and from our many business transactions with them, we deem it improbable that they could be guilty of any dishonorable or dishonest transactions; that believing them to be gentlemen of worth and high commercial standing, we ask a suspension of public opinion in their case until they shall have had an opportunity of answering the charges preferred against them
HENRY OBERNDORFER, Chairman.
HENRY H. KING Secretary. 1t

PITTSBURG, AUGUST 26, 1867.—The following was passed at a special meeting of the OIL REFINERS' ASSOCIATION, held at the Scott House to day:—
Whereas, Messrs. Theodore E. Tack and Augustus H. Tack of the firm of Tack Brothers, members of the Association, have been arrested in the city of New York, at the instigation of James O'Connor, of this city, therefore
Resolved, That we ask the suspension of public opinion in regard to the Messrs. Tack, as we have always found them, in our business and social relations, honorable and high-minded gentlemen, and believe the charge brought in by O'Connor to be without foundation in fact.
R. W. BURKE, President.
H. M. LONG, Secretary. 1t

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 24 6tp

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMination of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf3t

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, held for organization on the 26th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, to serve till the next annual election:—

Nicholas Rittenhouse,	J. G. Dixon,
George W. Michener,	John Foreman,
Robert M. Foust,	John P. Trag. M. D.,
George P. Oliver, M. D.,	E. M. Broomall,
J. J. Wilbraham,	J. V. B Hahn,
J. B. Shannon,	John Haworth.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the election, NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE was elected President, E. A. BROMALL Vice-President, and J. G. DIXON Secretary.
J. G. DIXON, Secretary.
Office, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 8 27 tu th s 3t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
JACOB BINDER, President.
8 26 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
8 22 9t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive: the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the serum collected in the cellular tissue, and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 8 21 tuthsa6t

KEEP THE STOMACH IN TONE, the bowels open, and the liver active with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and you brave any climate without fear.
NO DRUGGIST IS WITHOUT IT. [8 27 tuthsa3t

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stutha1p

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.
6 19 3m

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
M'LINEY,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas.
Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert.
J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 26 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 26 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuthstmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

CLARET WINE.
VERY FINE
TABLE CLARET,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.—The fine new Steamer S. M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, August 31, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 10 o'clock; and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire.
The FELTON will make her usual trip on THURSDAY.
Should the weather prove favorable, the FELTON will cross over to the Breakwater, to give the passengers a fine view of that celebrated work. 8 27 4t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1m4p*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1m4p*

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
Call attention to their immense and well-selected stock of low grade, medium, and strictly fine
WOOLLENS.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Harris Cassimeres.
Colby Cassimeres.
D. and T. Cassimeres.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Water-Proof Cloths,
Real Water-Proofs,
For Cloaks and Dresses.
Tailors' Linings of every description, trade prices, by the yard or piece.
BLANKETS.
Three cases slightly damaged Blankets, now selling at a bargain.
PERFECT BLANKETS.
HOTELS SUPPLIED.
INSTITUTIONS SUPPLIED
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Colored Blankets, good variety.
Cheap Quilts.
Colored Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts
Quilts and Comfortables, single one or quantity, at the new lowest market prices. [1 2 stuthtf

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 36c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 91c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·25.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25. Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 29t ABOVE RACE.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,
100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ruffles.
Black Real Thread Ruffles.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French Extract.
E. R. LEE.
Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. 1101 CHESNUT STREET. ASH ALLEY.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever, every style and pattern, and every price, guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
8 13 stuthtp. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE SCUM OF NEW YORK.

"S-a-a-y, let's go and see Rocky Moore's benefit; will yer, Jimmy?"

Two very nice young gentlemen stood at the corner of Bowery and Bayard street, last evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. One of these young gentlemen had queer colored pantaloons, with a red neck tie, a frock overcoat, a white shirt, with a large paste breastpin, and a six-barrelled revolver in his breast pocket. The other gentleman had a red face, pug nose, double chin, and a murderous air in general. Both of these interesting young gentlemen were thieves by profession, and earned an honest living by picking pockets. It was not their fault; they had learned the trade in infancy, among the slums and gutters. The "Old" Bowery Theatre is crowded to-night, not with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis, but with the thieves, buffers, pimps, sports, prostitutes, faro gamblers, and scoundrels of a great city. Fronting the theatre there is a great crowd of the class which rules New York city, to its disgrace. Look at the hard faces. Look at the dress of these men. There is a profusion of diamonds and precious stones; enough to stagger a prince of the Colonna or Orsini families. Ascending the granite steps, and passing between fluted columns, we reach the ticket entrance. The house is engaged to-night by the chief pugilist of the city of New York. We will not name him, because he desires to be named in the *Tribune*. He has the usual diamond breast-pin, loud neck-tie, and heavy watch-chain that is found on his class. A fellow-rowdy, with a tuft on his chin and a bowie-knife in his sleeve, has paid for his ticket, and wants to enjoy the feast of reason and flow of soul.

"S-a-a-y, w-e-r r-'s yer t-i-k-e-t?" says this very gentlemanly young man, who conducted the ticket business.

"W-e-ll, s-a-a-y, w-o-t-s the matter w-id yer; w-e-r-e is y-e-r dollar. I'd like ter know?"

"Well, s-a-a-y, do yer suppose I'm going ter stand around the d-u-r-e all night? K-u-m, s-e-e me, quick."

Of course, this rowdy had to be passed in. The ticket-taker dreaded that at some future time the man with the loud clothing might run for Councilman. Suppose he "went back on him," how could he get a friend in position in the Controller's office? Why, let him in by all means, he's one of the 'old boys." Well, we enter the Bowery Theatre, once the temple of the drama. Some of the best actors who to-day make American art respectable have toiled and drudged on these boards. But to-night the Old Bowery pit is filled with thieves, rowdies, and prostitutes—hundreds of them. There is a certain class of young New Yorkers, bred in the holes and alleys of the great city, who affect the prize-fighting business. These young gentlemen would rather have a nod or bow of recognition from Dooney Harris or Izzy Lazarus than from George Bancroft or Henry W. Longfellow. Look at the sea of faces, red, and filled with gin and whisky. A farce was presented, "Antony and Cleopatra." On ordinary occasions at the Bowery Theatre, the farce would have been received with welcome and graceful enthusiasm; but to-night we have the buffers. If we are a little loose, "wot's the odds?" as a rough remarked. The farce goes on, and a young lady, in a Swiss costume, in the dialogue of the drama, states in a mild way that "every keyhole is stopped up, and that therefore she cannot communicate with my lover." This, of course, disgusts the fighters, and with one accord, the gentlemen in the gallery, pit, and boxes cry out "K-u-m, k-u-m, why don't yer wind up?" Harry Hill is put down on the bill for a "set toe" in the club exercise with his sons, but Harry the Hopeful is absent on a picnic, and therefore it is necessary to omit the gentleman from Houston street. Now we are to have the "Crib scene" from *Tom and Jerry*. A certain writer who has lived for thirty years without repentance, Pierce Egan by name, immortalized in his early youth the rowdies and roughs of his native city—London. Charles Dickens was then a reporter on a London newspaper, *The Morning Chronicle*, and Mr. Perry, the most faithful of journalists and reporters, did the scum of London the honor to record their doings. To-night at the Bowery Theatre we are to have a synopsis of Mr. Egan's reckless journalism. The curtain rises and there is a roar of applause from the audience. But let us give the composition of the audience as we saw it:—

Prize fighters	350	Miscellaneous people who did not know that a prize-fighting benefit was to take place at the Bowery Theatre	1800
Thieves	400		
Prostitutes	300		
Respectable women	250		
Gamblers	600		
Rowdies (profess'al)	500		
Pimps	200		
Total	4400		

This is the catalogue of crime of one night at the Bowery Theatre. The curtain is raised, and a rough cries out from the pit, "Let's have a muss."

The orderly portion of the roughs remonstrate with this gentleman by throwing him over three seats, and then sitting on his head. A very bad actor has been engaged for the evening's performance, and announces in a tragic voice, "Ladies and gentlemen, I b-e-g l-e-a-v-e to announce Mr. Mickey Coburn and Petey Morris." This tragic young actor, who is afflicted with a very low forehead and greasy hair pasted in a smooth manner over his marble brow, is cheered in a derisive manner by the roughs, who have the utmost contempt for all tragic actors. Mr. Coburn and Mr. Morris appear, to the great delight of the intellectual audience, and knock each other around in a splendid manner. Mr. Mickey Coburn is a most scientific young pupil, and being a New Yorker by profession, is cordially received. Looney 'Arris, a cockney fighter, and Jim Dunn, a quiet person from Brooklyn, with a big head and boyish face, appear. There is a perfect yell from the rowdies as the two fighters appear, in flannel shirts, and suspenders strapped around their waists.

"Kum, give 'im a 'eavy 'it," says a cockney fresh from Bow Bells.

Then ensued a very lively sparring exhibition. Mr. Dunn and Mr. 'Arris mashed each other's faces as well as the circumstances would allow, and the scoundrels in the pit screamed, hallooed, yelled, and blasphemed like devils, as they were maddened at the fact that there was no blood drawn. Then the bad actor announced "Mr. Joseph Coburn and Mr. Thomas Allen, who will 'ave the pleasure, if yer keep a little less noise, in amusing this nice audience."

Again there were cheers, yells, and cat-calls for the wretched bad actor, and Mr. Coburn and Mr. Allen from "Brummagem" appeared. The enthusiasm was intense. The men were evenly matched, and as the fighters squared off for each other, the thieves, pimps, prostitutes, gamblers, and rowdies yelled like devils again. After ten minutes' conflict the gladiators lost their breath, and there were loud cries for a "wind up." Mr. Coburn succeeded in disgracing his opponent by his swiftness of motion and correct knowledge of the manly art, and the swarm of rabble and thieves poured out of the Bowery Theatre to seek their dens of repose.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Shakespeare's beautiful fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, continues in the full tide of success. It is estimated that nearly thirty thousand persons have witnessed the play since it was produced here two weeks ago. The scenery is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful and effective ever exhibited before in this city. The music incidental to the piece, composed by Mendelssohn, and arranged with marked good taste by Mr. Simon Hassler, is executed in a very neat manner by the orchestra, and adds very materially to the effect of the performance. The vocal parts are admirably rendered by Mrs. Gomersal ("Oberon") and Miss Clara Fisher ("Peasblossom") Mr. Chapman as "Bully Bottom" is as good as he was years ago, when he played the part with Lizzie Weston (now Mrs. Charles Mathews) as "Oberon." The ballet is well disciplined, and behaves unusually well. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be played every night until further notice.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY were in "full feather" last evening, at their Opera House, which was crowded with a fashionable audience. Old favorites and new candidates were warmly welcomed, and the whole performance passed off very pleasantly.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX remain at Concert Hall for the rest of the week only. No one should fail to see this masterwork of Wunderlich, which was to the artist a labor of love. Mr. S. K. Murdoch delivers an interesting descriptive lecture at each performance, and also recites several favorite patriotic poems in excellent style.

MAD'LLE BETTIE RIGL, the distinguished Russian artiste, has been engaged by Mr. John E. McDonough, as *premiere danseuse* in his *Black Crook*, at the Acapemy, on the ninth of next month. Mad'lle Rigl has been "the rage" in New York, where she has been *premiere danseuse* in the *Black Crook* for a long time. She is very handsome in figure and features, and is withal a talented artiste.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SCHUTZENFEST.—To-day the Philadelphia Rifle Club—one of the finest German organizations in the city—are celebrating their annual fall festival. The place which now resounds with the cracking of rifles, and song, and merry-making, is Washington Retreat, a sylvan grove near the Schuylkill. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the members of the club, with their family and friends, started for their woody retreat in omnibuses, from the headquarters of the club. Upon reaching the ground the large party scattered in little groups, and for the rest of the morning, and the greater part of the afternoon, all was pleasure and gayety. Many were the hearty guffahs at some Teutonic joke, and innumerable were the "smiles," and numberless were the devices for passing away the time pleasantly, in which fathers, mothers and children were promiscuously engaged. After this diversion, the prize firing commenced and will last until 4 P. M. The targets are placed at five hundred and one thousand feet from the shooting stand; the ladies—and this is a peculiar feature, in which some of the ladies handle the rifle with easy grace, and the dexterity of an experienced hand—shooting at a much shorter range. There are numbered in this club some of the finest marksmen in the country, who have often taken the palm in many of the grand shooting exhibitions in the far-off "fatherland," and in New York and Baltimore. Eighteen prizes are to be the rewards which the champion shots will receive, and will be distributed between 4 and 6 o'clock this afternoon.

To the lady marksmen who will exhibit their skill with a light rifle, twenty-eight prizes will be offered for competition.

There is pleasure for all—for the children games will be instituted; for the youth, music and dancing; for the aged, rural retreats, where with "things which maketh the heart glad," they can enjoy themselves.

The festival will close precisely at 6 o'clock, and the celebrants will return to the city. It is the intention of this Rifle Association to purchase an appropriate locality somewhere in the pleasant skirting precincts of the city, as a shooting ground, similar in fact to that owned by the Baltimore Rifle Club. The Philadelphia Rifle Club has a membership at present of 120 members, which number is continually augmenting. Its officers are—William Laugenheim, President; G. F. Kiefer, Vice-President; L. Obesmann, Secretary; F. Langeheim, Treasurer; Charles H. Parles, Shooting Master, and Frankenhof, Reist, and Storm, Assistants.

THE RISIBLES.—"Laugh and grow fat" was the maxim which, if not known, was at least thoroughly practised by all persons who thronged the route of the burlesque firemen's procession of last night. On the return of that amiable, yet grave company, the "Dusters,"—for were they not clothed in sackcloth, and did not they carry the wherewithal to scatter the ashes—to this "brotherly city," they were gravely, yet cordially, and most likely humorously received by a long procession of firemen. In fact, a heterogeneous mass gathered from every company in the city, dressed emphatically "to kill," with banners that were almost certain death to the old folks and side-splitting to the young, and engines and trucks extemporized from large barrels, old wheels, long poles, variegated rags, and everything which the humor of about one thousand firemen of ludicrous propensities could invent. Preceded by a band sending forth glorious music, sadly in contrast with the sepulchral groans from a cracked and antiquated hand-organ in the rear, the procession took up its route in the following order:—

CHIEF MARSHAL AND AIDS.

First Division.

Screw Guzzle Hose Company, 100.
Peacock Hose Company, 7½.
Blood Gudgeon Fire Company, 15⅞.
Sanger Bund Hose Company, 20⅝.
Poily Whopper Fire Company.
Duster Steam Engine Company, 1½.

Second Division.

Squedunk Suction, 20½.
Black Crook Truck, 21⅝.
Sit Still Hook and Ladder Company.

The route, which was extremely long, was lined with people who kept pace with the music, and roared at the burlesque throng, and almost gave themselves over to immediate hysterics when the hand-organ, ground vigorously upon a truck, groaned out "Sally come up." In fact, the whole procession was well planned and carried through.

A DIGRESSION FROM LABOR.—Yesterday Mr. Edward S. Lowry and a friend were driving near Thirty-second and Thompson streets, when the wagon gave way. The gentleman friend stepped into one of the lager-beer breweries which grace that section of the city, and bargained for a piece of rope for fifteen cents. The vehicle being temporarily repaired, the brewers were invited to refresh themselves, after which Mr. Lowry, not knowing that the rope transaction had been settled, offered twenty-five cents in payment, when, with a Teutonic grunt, the versatile brewer demanded fifty. This was refused, when the ire of the Dutchmen rose to the zenith of ebullition, and much ripping of oaths, etc., followed, by a rush at the drivers, who dodged, and a run at the wagon, which was upset, and several sparring exhibitions suddenly gotten up, succeeded in quick succession. Just as the policemen arrived to quell the disturbance, a reinforcing squad of Dutchmen advanced to aid their furious brother brewers, armed with mallets, hoop-drivers, clubs, and various other etceteras of dangerous look.

The following arrests were made:—Baltzer Yetter, who, for attempting to suddenly and violently stop the respiration of a tipstave, was held in default of $1500 bail to answer. Gottlieb Leete and Wm. Feidtmeyer, who, as accessories to the above violent, malicious, and disorderly act, were held in $1000 bail by Alderman Fitch.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This evening the first session of this association, which has for its object the advancement of the Sunday School cause throughout the State, will be held in the Frankford Presbyterian Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Hon. James Pollock will preside, and the session will be opened with devotional exercises. Following this, the opening address, which we promise will be very interesting and of profit to all hearers, is to be delivered by Rev. Alfred Cookman. An animated discussion upon the subject "Success or Failure" will succeed, and be participated in by that well-known Sunday School leader, R. G. Pardee, of New York, and many others. A most interesting feature of the session will be the "Question Box," which, when opened and its contents read, will afford pleasure and be of lasting usefulness to all present. All are invited to ask questions, which, being written on slips of paper, will be placed in the box at the opening of the session. At its close the box will be opened, and the questions answered as far as practicable.

POLITICS IN THE TENTH WARD are somewhat excited, by reason of the contest now going on between Mr. Franciscus and Mr. Spering for the nomination for Select Council. Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the armory of the Grey Reserves, on Broad street, below Race, for the purpose of advocating the claims of Mr. Franciscus to the position. The full proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

LARCENIES.—Mary Taylor was committed by Alderman Beitler, in default of $2500 bail, for the larceny of two pocket-books. She was arrested yesterday at Seventh and Arch streets.

William Riley, aged nineteen, was arrested at Logan and Coates streets, for the larceny of wearing apparel from a dwelling No. 43½ S. Second street. Alderman Massey committed him in default of $1000 bail.

ASSAULT ON OFFICERS.—Last night, at a late hour, Peter Dickie, Charles Baker, Mark Cook, and Henry Kesler, after indulging long and earnestly in a street fight, turned upon the officers who came to disperse them, and committed many and various personal transgressions of the law and order of the community. Alderman Senix held each in $600 bail to answer.

ARREST OF A CAR DRIVER.—Dexter Stoddard, driver of a Fourth and Eighth streets car, which ran over and killed a little child last evening, at Germantown avenue and Master street, was arrested and committed for a hearing.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HIBLER.—John Mellon was charged with obstructing a Revenue officer in the discharge of his duty.

James Ghegan sworn—Am United States Revenue Inspector for the first five districts; on last Friday visited the place of Mellon, on St. Mary street, above Sixth; it is a grain distillery; knocked at the door; it was about twelve or one o'clock at noon; there is a door up stairs, it was open, and a man was sitting in it; asked him where the proprietor was; he told me he wasn't about, and that the man that had the keys had gone over to Mr. McNichols'; I then told him I was a United States officer, and that I wanted to examine the place; he told me that he couldn't let me in, that the man was over to McNichols'; I went over there; they told me that they knew nothing about the man or the distillery; I then went back to the distillery again, and saw the same man at the up-stairs door again; I told him that I wanted to get in; he paid no attention to what I said, but walked back into the distillery; I went up an alley to see if I could get in, and then I heard them giggling and laughing about keeping me out; do not know who the man at the window was; it wasn't Mellon, but one of his employes; don't know his name; the license of the place is taken out in Mellon's name.

William Hellman affirmed—Am Revenue Inspector; on Thursday morning, August 22d, I visited the distillery of Mr. Mellon; it was about half-past eight A. M.; spent about an hour there; there was a man sitting at the second-story door over the gate; when he saw me coming towards the lower gate he got up and walked off; I knocked at the gate repeatedly; shook the gate, and made such a noise that I disturbed the neighbors; I was refused admission; no one came; a gentleman came out nearly opposite and told me they were in there; I cannot tell who this at the upper door was; I then called at McNichols' place, where it is alleged the proprietors live; I went back to the distillery the second time and could not get in.

The defendant was held for a further hearing.

A COAL CAR RUNS INTO THE FRONT OF A BUILDING, AND DEMOLISHES IT.—About 9 o'clock this morning, as a train consisting of twenty-two coal cars of the North Pennsylvania Railroad was being drawn around the curve at Ninth and Willow streets, the first two cars ran off the track, the second one upsetting and falling against No. 830, occupied by Albert P. Zebley, carpenter and builder, knocking a hole in the front of the building twelve feet in height by eight in width. The wall was double, and came tumbling down, scattering the bricks in all directions. The driver, named Samuel Weir, who was sitting on the front car, narrowly escaped being killed. Mr. Zebley loses about $20, a great many of his tools being broken, and one end of his bench being smashed to pieces. The building is owned by Thomas Truman, and it will require an expenditure of $75 to put it in its former condition. It requires considerable speed when turning a curve, and in order to get up the requisite amount the mules are lashed, as they were this morning, and the train may have been going at a greater rate than it does when passing on a straight track, but the speed was not greater than usual on turning a curve.

SELLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Two men, named James Morgan and William Walker, were arrested at Eighth and Chesnut streets, this morning, for selling silk patterns without a license. Reserve Officers Newman and Ruth observed the men, and accosting them, demanded to see their license. A Revenue license was displayed, but they had nothing to show that they were authorized by the city. Alderman Beitler fined them each $5. The money not being at hand, they were committed to prison.

TRIAL OF HOSE.—This morning a new line of hose, 800 feet in length, manufactured by Samuel Y. Greer, for the South Penn Hose, was subjected to a test by the steamer of the Independence Hose. It stood 180 pounds pressure to the square inch without bursting. This was satisfactory, and the hose was accepted.

MISDEMEANOR.—Alderman Dougherty held in $600 bail for a further hearing, Jacob Geinsenhouser, a horse dealer in the western part of the city. The allegation is that a horse sold by him did not possess the merits for which he was warranted. Gunsenhouser was arrested on the 26th, in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

PHILADELPHIA has always been prominent among other cities for the many charitable institutions which she has founded and is now supporting. We have our hospitals, our homes for the friendless and the fallen, and every other conceivable kind of institution wherein the poor can receive shelter and comfort. During the war we had our Refreshment Saloons, supported by voluntary subscription, where were fed thousands of brave soldiers from all parts of the country. Now we propose having an asylum where the children of many of these same men who fell in their country's struggle can receive a gratuitous education, and be turned upon the world as useful and respectable members of society. The funds for the endowment of this home—the Riverside Institute—are being raised under the auspices of the Washington Library Company, who have issued a series of fine steel-plate engravings, which they put on subscription at prices much below their retail value, with an additional inducement of awarding $300,000 worth of presents among those who subscribe. That is, for one dollar you receive an engraving worth, at retail, one dollar and a half; also one share of stock, which guarantees one present, there being no blanks. During the war we very properly contributed thousands of dollars to the support of our Refreshment Saloons, and as a return received the satisfaction of knowing that it was to feed those who had left home and friends for their country's good. Now it is proposed to care for the orphans of these brave men; but, unlike the appeals in behalf of our noble Refreshment Saloons, the Washington Library Company have presented their present plan for raising funds. This plan is one mutually beneficial to the giver and receiver, and from the manner in which it is now being encouraged and indorsed from all quarters, its success is established beyond a doubt.

WHILE quackery and humbuggery have been stocking the shelves of our drug stores with preparations which are totally ineffeacious to do the work which is attributed to them, Dr. Helmbold, of New York, has gone on with his researches, and has enriched science with some of the most valuable extracts that have gone into popular favor in many years. The great success attained by Helmbold is alone a sufficient guarantee that he is not among the quacks, but that his discoveries have really been valuable acquisitions to science. The success which has been attained by this great pharmaceutist has been attributed to the liberal manner in which he advertises; but while we confess that this has been, to a great extent, the means of bringing his valuable preparations into notice, their real success has arisen from their known value, established by fair and successful trial. Hundreds of people are ready to testify to their merits, who have tried them. And this is the safest guarantee that he has of his success. He has been a benefactor to science, and is now reaping the reward which he so justly deserves.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities, whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

EARLY FALL.—See the new goods at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. These garments are made of the most desirable materials and in the best manner.

ONLY $1·00 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture, $1·00. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
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MARRIED.

MOORE—MANSURE.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Allen, of Old Pine Street Church, Mr. JOHN MOORE, of Nova Scotia, to Miss REGENA CLARA, youngest daughter of Robert Mansure, of Philadelphia.

MOORE—FERGUS.—On the evening of August 20, by Rev. W. W. Barr, Mr. ANDREW MOORE, of Philadelphia, and Miss ELIZABETH FERGUS, of Summit Hill, Pa.

DIED.

BIRELY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, JOHN BIRELY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Penn Benificial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Richmond street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELKINTON.—On Monday morning, August 26, JOHN ELKINTON, son of the late Dr. Joseph P. Elkinton, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. L. Michener, No. 1808 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SPRATT.—On the evening of the 25th instant, REBECCA M., daughter of Mary A. and the late Thomas Spratt, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 2130 Spruce street, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

TOBIN.—On the 26th instant, JOHN, son of James and Julia Tobin, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Maryland street (above Race, between Fifth and Sixth), on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

UBER.—On the 26th instant, SOPHIA MARY, wife of Francis M. Uber, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1904 Wood street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

UMSTED.—On the 25th instant, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of John G. and Annie Olwine Umsted, aged 14 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1629 Poplar street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WEST.—On the 25th instant, SAMUEL B. WEST, of Moorestown, N. J., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Market street ferry, Camden, at 8 o'clock A. M.

WILSON.—On the 26th instant, LAURA L., daughter of George C., Jr., and Almira R. Wilson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 2014 Brandywine street, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TO KEEP YOUR BOY FROM STREET associations and evil examples, give him a Chest of Tools or a Boys' Work Bench. This will bring out his mechanical and inventive talents, and keep him at home. A variety at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TWO EXPANSION AUGUR BITTS WILL bore holes from ⅜ to 3 inches, and cost much less than a full set of the various sizes of Augur Bitts. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

RAZOR STRAPS OF MAPPIN'S, CHAPman's, Hunt's, Hayne's, Morgan's, Emerson's, and other good makers' manufacture. Razor Hones and Razors for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
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PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
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THIRD EDITION

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Immense Swarms of Locusts in Kansas.

Evening European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Captain Armes, who had a fight with a large party of Indians, on the Republican river, a few days ago, arrived at Fort Hayes yesterday. He reports losing 3 men killed, 35 wounded, and 40 horses. The Indian loss is reported at about 150.

After the battle was over the savages sent in a flag of truce, with the following message:—"Tell your officers we do not want peace; we are for war; we shall keep on fighting." They then charged our troops again.

Three hundred men, embracing the Kansas volunteers and regulars, left Fort Hayes yesterday in pursuit of the Indians.

General Hancock was at Fort Harker.

Immense swarms of locusts were in the vicinity of the city of Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday morning, moving in a southeasterly direction.

Judge Kinney, the Indian Commissioner, arrived at Omaha on Saturday. He reports that the Sioux Indians are incorrigible, but thinks the Crows friendly.

Three hundred and thirty deaths by cholera had occurred in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent of the population of Fort Gibson died. At Fort Arbuckle sixty soldiers and seventy-five Indians succumbed to the scourge.

European Markets by Cable.

LONDON, August 27—2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties are weak, but quotations unchanged. Consols for money, 94 13-16; Erie Railroad, 45½; other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—2 P. M.—Cotton is easier, but rather more doing; prices are unaltered; the sales will reach 7000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

Sugars, 24s. 6d.; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Stephen Girard of the Monumental City—End of the Schutzenfest—Sad Accident, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 27.—John S. Hopkins, Baltimore's richest citizen, worth probably twenty millions of dollars, has authorized the erection in Baltimore of an institution to be called the John S. Hopkins Hospital, in which the sick and poor residents, both white and black, are to be attended, each in separate apartments. The building is to be ample and built regardless of cost, and endowed with a perpetual income.

Some of our most prominent citizens are made Trustees. The same corporators are also empowered by the same donor, Mr. Hopkins, to erect another institution, to be called the John S. Hopkins University, for the education of colored and white children.

Over fifty thousand people visited the Schutzen festival yesterday.

Joseph Brown, a well-known carpenter, was killed while going to the festival, by being run over by a city passenger car.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109½.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110¼@110¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108¾.
United States 10-40s, 102⅝@10 3⅝.
August 7-30s, 107⅛@107⅜.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107¼. Market dull.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73½.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

IMPORTANT ORDERS WITHHELD.

Probable Objections by Gen. Grant.

THE MATTERS CONSIDERED IN CABINET.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Military Commanders.

The order assigning Hancock to Sheridan's place, and that relieving Sickles and appointing Canby, both of which are known to have been prepared under the direction of the President, have not yet been officially promulgated. They were expected to be issued to-day, and the delay is probably owing to the President's desire to submit them to the consideration of the Cabinet, which meets to-day. It is thought there will be some opposition to these measures on the part of some members of the Cabinet who doubt the propriety of making these changes, especially at this time, as they strengthen the opposition to the President and retard reconstruction.

General Grant, it is supposed, will object to the terms in which the order assigning Hancock is couched, allowing Hancock to alter or annul any of Sheridan's acts he may see proper, as it is directly contrary to Grant's instructions to Thomas, to continue in force all of Sheridan's orders, unless directed to modify them by the General-in-Chief. The order to Hancock must pass through Grant's hands, and he may insist upon the same instruct

HALF AN HOUR IN A SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

Having occasion recently to repair, by appointment, to one of those places which have of late become quite "institutions" in this country, a "Servants' Registry Office," I was let in for half an hour's entertainment in what passed within my hearing, though it presented probably but a sample of the daily proceedings in an establishment of the kind.

I had come to meet a young person whose services I was anxious to secure from the strong terms in which she had been recommended to me; but as I was before the time appointed, and she was considerably after, I was placed in the position of an unintentional witness of what transpired in the interval.

Let me, first of all, observe that the "office" in question was kept by a female, a married woman of well-merited reputation for respectability and judgment, who had now been doing business for years in that line, and, it was said, had made a good thing of it. She had her stated hours for business, and did nothing else. Formerly she had kept a shop, a greengrocer's, on a small scale, carrying on the two businesses together; but she found that the two lines did not somehow suit one another; that the supplying her customers with apples and cabbages interfered so with her "domestic" transactions that, favoring no doubt the one that was most lucrative, she disposed of her stock-in-trade, converted her shop into what she termed her office, with an ante or waiting-room, pulled down the old sign-board, and replaced it by another which proclaimed to the passing world, in gilt and blue, that the undivided attention of the proprietress was devoted to her "registry."

She was a person eminently adapted for the calling she had selected. In her dress she was faultlessly neat and simple. Never did you see upon her—at least in business hours—so much as a superfluous bit of ribbon, far less anything approaching the gay or flashy. Her manner, without being dry, was thoroughly business like and the same to all her customers. Whether it were peeress or poor curate's wife, whether it were the employer of a dozen servants or only of one of all work, she preserved consistently the same civil demeanor to every one, so that all came away with a correspondingly good opinion of Mrs. Primworthy.

The young woman whom I expected not having arrived, Mrs. Primworthy begged that I would take a seat in the ante-room already referred to, which accordingly I did, hoping, as I did so, that my detention might not be long.

This apartment evidently served as Mrs. Primworthy's sitting-room, when she was not pursuing her professional avocations. There was a convenient dividing wall through which, when seated, you could take a panoramic view of the so-called office. This intermediate window had been left open; so that not only could I see, if I wished, those in the next room, but I could also hear—in fact I could not help hearing—their conversation.

Having accordingly taken a chair, I readily accepted also the offer of a newspaper, and for a few moments it engaged my attention; but I soon found reading to be impossible, owing to the distractions of the adjacent audience chamber, so I gave up the attempt.

My attention was first drawn off on the arrival of a lady in her carriage and pair, who, having alighted, proceeded to relate to Mrs. Primworthy her pitiable case. Her countenance, I fancied, bore a look of harassment; and as I heard her disclose the plight that she was in, I certainly did not wonder that she should evince something like anxiety.

"Well, Mrs. Primworthy," she began, "I am in great trouble. My servants are all leaving me, and I cannot imagine the reason why. When I say all, I mean all excepting my cook, who came to me about a fortnight ago. I do hope she will stay, for really she is invaluable. But all the rest have given me notice, and that within a day or two of one another. They seem, without any cause, to have taken a whim into their heads to leave me in less than a month from now. I feel it so I cannot tell you. When I think of the ingratitude of their behavior, to say nothing of the perplexity they have placed me in, it almost overcomes me; and then we have visitors coming to stay with us. Oh, Mrs. Primworthy, I am quite bewildered at the prospect.'

"Well, ma'am, I'm exceedingly sorry to hear it; but you surely don't mean to say that all your servants have given warning?"

"Yes, indeed I do. Now you know our old nurse who has been with us for years, and who, I supposed, was so attached to the family that she could not have endured the thought of leaving us. Well, she was the very first, positively, to give me notice. That I thought bad enough. Then, one by one, the others followed her example. My lady's-maid, who suits me to a nicety, and my housemaid, and even that steady young man Jones, whom I was so thankful to you for finding for me, he says he must seek another situation too."

"'Tis certainly very trying, ma'am, isn't it? I wonder whatever can be the cause of it all. Has there been nothing unpleasant with them that you can think of, ma'am? Servants are really getting so high and mighty in their notions now, that they'll scarce bear being spoken to."

"Oh, dear, no. There has been no occasion even for fault-finding lately. And it seems so strange, they all say they are so sorry to go, and speaking of the kindness of their master and mistress, yet they cannot think of staying. I have questioned them, and entreated them to tell me what is the matter; but the only answer I can get is:—'Things is not as they used to be.' But I am not aware of any change. We treat them exactly the same as we always, have and they have no complaints to make. I have only one comfort amidst it all, and that is my new cook, who is the best, I think, I have ever had, says she is quite comfortable, and has expressed no wish to leave me. She tells me also she has known of servants elsewhere being seized with a similar freak, and all giving notice together. I think she said in one of the places where she was before they all did so one morning. But it is fortunate she is not going too, is it not, Mrs. Primworthy?"

But Mrs. Primworthy, I noticed, made no answer to this remark; and a peculiar look she put on made me fancy some suspicion had occurred to her. "Do you know, ma'am," she replied, "I should much like to talk a bit to your footman Jones. He knows me well, and I will reason with him, and tell him what I think of his conduct. It can do no harm, ma'am."

"Oh, you are quite at liberty to do so; but I am sure it will be no sort of use. Foolish fellow, he is quite as much resolved to be gone as any of them. You may try what you can do. Here, Jones," said the lady, stooping forward to beckon the man in.

"Excuse me, ma'am," interposed Mrs. Primworthy, "I must ask you to be so kind as to step into the next room, as I think he won't like speaking out before you; so if you don't mind, ma'am, just taking a seat in here—" (opening the door of the room I was in.)

Mrs. Primworthy did not finish her sentence, but showed the lady in, closing the door again, summoned Jones into her presence.

I own I felt by no means comfortable on being discovered in my retreat, especially when its facilities for overhearing became apparent. The lady evinced a little surprise at seeing me, and perhaps felt something more; but we both remained seated, still and silent, listening to the conversation between the footman and the registress. And now we had an opportunity of admiring the shrewd tact of Mrs. Primworthy. Instead of opening a direct fire upon the man with the straightforward inquiry why it was he had given notice, she adopted the masterly flank movement of expressing a deep interest in the cook who had lately left the place, and after enumerating her various excellencies, all of which Jones endorsed to the full, she observed:—

"Yes, indeed, she was what we may call a good servant, and no mistake; and what's more, she was a comfortable sort of a person to live with; and I'm quite certain, Jones, if she'd a remained you never would have wanted to leave the same as you are."

"No, mum, nor none on us wouldn't, and so that's the truth," admitted Jones, falling at once into the trap.

"It makes such a deal of difference, doesn't it, Jones, when a cook makes things agreeable in the kitchen. I knew it was so. Servants as has a kind master and mistress don't all give warning that way without there being a cause for it."

"That they don't, mum, and accordin' to my notions servants did ought to be all of a equality like, and not one set over the rest on 'em. It makes a place beyond all bearin', that it do."

I stole a glance across at the lady, and it was really painful to witness the evident discomfort which this observation of the footman occasioned her. She started as if to rise from her chair and stop further discussion; but on Mrs. Primworthy resuming, she sat still.

"And then, Jones," added the latter, "I've always found when a cook do treat her fellow-servants bad, it's a thing she can't be cured of, so it isn't any use arguing with her on it."

"That's just where it is, mum; and as I says, 'tain't no good any on us a tryin' to remain. Her temper be so bad, and she be that there violent, as no one can't 'bide in sight of her. I'm sure I've always a wished to live peaceable like with every one; but that there woman she won't leave none on us alone. 'Tis her natur, I expects; and so sometimes she'll be abusin' one, sometimes t'other, and sometimes abusin' us all round. Such a time as I've had these here last ten days! I'd sooner list for a soldier. I'd sooner—"

Here Mrs. Primworthy interrupted him. "Your mistress is sadly put about, Jones. Don't you think you could manage to stay on till she was suited? and you might have more time, perhaps, to look out for a good place."

"No, mum; I'm very sorry for missus, but I couldn't stay; I believe as it would be the death o' me. I was going to say as I'd sooner break stones from mornin' to night, and get my vittles where I could, than I'd bide in a place where that there woman was. If we was a lot of dogs, she could not treat us no worse nor she do. 'Taint me only, either; every one as comes to the kitchen catches it from her just the same. If it's the baker or the grocer's man, she do fly at 'em as if she was a tiger, axing them what brings 'em there, and such like, till some on 'em declares as they won't come no more. 'Twas only last night as the butcher's boy said some one else might come for orders, 'cos he shouldn't come again. Never did see such a woman in all my life; she must be abusin' or a scolding summut. Why, one day, if she didn't take and beat the poor cat with the bastin' spoon, 'cos she happened to come nigh the hastener when she was a roastin', till the poor animal went limpin' off under the dresser."

The amazement and consternation of the lady, which had been fast fomenting, here reached a climax, and completely got the better of her. Unable to sit quiet any longer, she quickly rose from her chair, and, presenting herself again in the office, put an end to the discussion.

The appearance of his mistress Jones took as a signal for him to withdraw; whereupon the lady recommenced.

"Well, Mrs. Primworthy, I have overheard all. I really do not know how I feel! I am amazed! I am mortified, too. How I have been taken in with that woman! To me she is perfectly respectful, appearing to know her place most thoroughly; and yet amongst the servants she must be a regular virago. Still, I feel relieved greatly, disappointed though I am. I am sure I have to thank you for the way in which you elicited the truth from Jones, and really you deserve credit for being so clever."

Mrs. Primwortny smiled, with a look of modest satisfaction, and replied:—

"Why, ma'am, when you told me what the cook had said to you, I suspected at once what was the matter."

"Well, I say, I think it was very clever of you. But *I* am greatly to blame; for, do you know, I entirely forgot to make any inquiry respecting the woman's temper; so I am justly punished for my own stupid forgetfulness."

"Well, ma'am, I don't know. You might not perhaps have heard the truth, even if you had made that inquiry. You see, some mistresses makes it a sort of rule never to say a single word to harm a servant that applies to them for a character; and I know one lady, for example, who, though she has had really all sorts in service, gives the same character to every one. They are all good-tempered, all cleanly, all sober, and so on; when I know, as a fact, some of them have been quite different. And then, you see, ma'am, this woman is a knowing one; she never shows her temper to you: most likely her former mistresses have found her, like you have, quite civil and respectful, though in other kitchens she has gone on as she has in yours. It is seldom, too, we can get servants to speak out of one another. I assure you, ma'am, they'll leave a good place sooner. I don't know when I've heard one speak out like that footman of yours did; and it is a great pity they don't; for how are you or I to know—how's any one to know—the real characters, when there's an agreement like to keep the truth back from us? I suppose, ma'am, you intend giving the cook notice?"

"Indeed I shall," replied the lady. "I shall hurry home and give her warning at once; and I do hope, by doing so, I shall get my other servants to stop on. Do you think they will, Mrs. Primworthy?"

"Really, ma'am, I hope they may, but I cannot undertake to say. Servants has got such queer obstinate notions sometimes. But I think if you can send the cook away, without letting her fancy any one has been telling of her, it is the best thing you can do, ma'am."

"Good morning, then, Mrs. Primworthy; I must hurry home. I shall call again to-morrow; for in any case you will have to help me. I only trust that it may be one servant, and not five, that I shall require you to find for me."

The lady now re-entered her carriage, and the footman closed the door after her. Before, however, driving away, she seemed to have remembered something more, for Jones was sent back with a message relative to the hour of the morrow's visit; having delivered which, the man seized the opportunity of adding just a word, as if in self-vindication:—

"You see, mum, we never likes tellin' on one another; but when a woman like that cook do forget herself, and come to treat her fellow-servants as if they were all her inferiors, why then, I don't think the likes of her don't deserve no consideration, but only to be treated accordin'."

"Quite right, Jones; you need never mind telling the real truth in such a case as that."

There was now a short pause; Mrs. Primworthy taking advantage of the vacant interval to put on her spectacles and cast her eye through a handful of papers which she drew from her desk. Thinks I to myself, as I mused over the interview just concluded, such, I dare say, is but a revelation of what takes place frequently in a kitchen, without ever reaching the ear of master or mistress. Probably many a mysterious warning, which has sorely perplexed the head of an establishment, is traceable to some such cause as that just divulged. While other reasons are alleged, the truth is that there is some cross-grained, cantankerous spirit below stairs, who embitters kitchen life to one, if not more of its occupants, till further endurance of it becomes unbearable.

I was about to resume my newspaper, when a second lady stepped in by appointment, like myself, to meet a young woman who, fortunately for her, was already awaiting her arrival in another "Salle d'Attente," and had only to be summoned. One glance at the lady convinced me that, although she might be mistress of an establishment, she was not blest with a family. That somewhat antiquated bonnet; that rather short adhesive skirt, which evidently gave shelter to no crinoline, and that quaintly-pinned shawl, all conspired to bespeak unmistakably the old maid. She spoke deliberately, yet somewhat determinedly; her features seemed to take no interest in the remarks that escaped her, appearing incapable of evincing pleasure, pain, or animation.

"You see," she began, with a slowness bordering on solemnity, that would almost justify the following specimen of punctuation, "Mrs. Primworthy; I require, a person, of more than ordinary, respectability. Situated, as I am; and there being only females, in my house; it is necessary to avoid, the slightest cause, for scandal; or even, remark. You know; I keep, but the two. I require them, to be as correct, as myself, in every way."

"Of course, ma'am; naturally you do," replied the ever-coinciding Mrs. Primworthy, probably thinking all the while she did not see why respectable attendants were more indispensable in the case of this unprotected female than with anybody else, and adding, "Perhaps you'll allow me to call the young woman, as she is waiting, and then you can speak to her yourself."

The summons resulted in the entrée of a good-looking girl of about two-and-twenty; well, but certainly not gaily dressed, whose bright eyes and animated look presented a marked contrast with the unimpassioned aspect of her possible future mistress. Scarcely possible, too, thought I; surely this cautious maiden lady seeks something far more demure than this damsel. The girl having dropped a propitiatory curtsey, the lady commenced as follows, each word weighed with consistent deliberation:—

"You have been in service before, I understand?"

"Yes, ma'am; I was housemaid and parlor-maid at my last place."

"What sort of a place was it?—a quiet place?"

"Oh yes, ma'am; 'twas a very quiet place, and very little company."

"Did they keep any men servants there?" A decided stress upon that awful word of three letters being perceptible.

"No, ma'am, they didn't keep no man servants. They had used to keep a footman afore I come; but as I could wait at table, master said as he shouldn't want a man no more."

"And did you and the cook do all the work of the house?"

"Not quite all, we didn't, ma'am. There was, besides us two, a boy as used to clean the boots and knives, and run of a errand, and sometimes help wait at table."

"Oh, indeed! there was a boy, was there?—and pray what age was the boy?"

"Well, ma'am, I think he said as he was just turned sixteen."

"As much as that? Was he a big boy or a little boy? because, you know, some boys at sixteen are almost men, and quite as objectionable."

At this the girl could not suppress a smile, nor could I: not in the least disconcerted, however, she replied:—

"Why, he wasn't very big nor yet very little, but I never knowed as there was ever anything against the boy."

Despairing, I conclude, of eliciting further information touching this interesting youth of sixteen, the lady, who, I noticed, had been scrutinizing this young woman's attire from head to foot, next went into the matter of dress, on which subject she appeared to hold decided views.

"In case of your entering my service, I must tell you I should require you to dress very simply."

"Oh, yes, ma'am, certainly. I've always been 'customed to dress plain."

"Yes, but," resumed the lady, "I cannot say I consider your dress to-day at all suited to a servant."

As I glanced at the girl's clothing, I confess I could discover nothing with which even a fastidious mistress could find fault. The bonnet certainly was trimmed with broad green ribbon, and the gown, a clean print, appeared to owe its expansion to one of those contrivances held evidently in virtuous horror by her punctilious criticizer.

"You may depend upon it," she continued, "it is very much more becoming that the dress of a female should sit close to her person than that it should be spread out away from it in that manner."

I wondered at the moment in what sense the word "becoming" was to be taken, whether the estimable lady was under the impression that a skirt which sat as hers did tended most to show the figure to advantage. Some further allusion, however, which she made relative to the proverbial unsuitableness of crinoline for going up stairs, soon convinced me that her objection to the article rose solely from her notions of propriety.

After some further observations on the part of the lady, in which she pointed out the impossibility of the girl's doing her work properly while encumbered with the appendage in question, the latter yielded so far as to consent to lay it aside and appear sleek and slim during working hours. This point gained, the lady next inquired:—

"Have you been in the habit of wearing a cap?"

"Yes, ma'am, I've always been used to wear a cap."

"I wonder whether it is what *I* should call a cap. Some servants of mine have told me before I engaged them that they wore caps, but on coming to me they have had nothing on their heads but a tiny bit of net which you could not even see unless you stood behind them. Before engaging you, I think I should like to see one of your caps."

"Very well, ma'am."

"You tell me you have been accustomed to open the door. I hope your manner to visitors is respectful and modest, especially when a gentleman calls. I have not many gentlemen visitors; but you know, to a gentleman you cannot be too guarded and reserved in your manner. Never say a word more than you can help, and never be seen to smile or look pleased as some servants do."

The next inquiry on the part of the lady had reference to her leaving her last place—the reason why. To which the girl with, as I thought, great candor, gave an answer well-nigh fatal to her present prospect of engagement.

"Well, ma'am, missus always said as she was quite satisfied with the way I did my work, and I shouldn't have had to leave only she thought as I had an acquaintance."

"A what?"

"An acquaintance, ma'am."

"An acquaintance!" exclaimed the maiden lady, her hitherto inflexible features being for the first time summoned to participate in the horrified amazement with which the disclosure was received—"an acquaintance! Oh, I do not wonder that you should have had notice. I never would keep a servant in my house who was capable of such an impropriety. A place soon loses its name for respectability if acquaintances are tolerated."

"But, if you please, ma'am," replied the young woman, "it wasn't true, only missus suspected so."

"Ah! but I should be afraid she had some ground for her suspicion. Servants are so foolish. They require so much watching to keep them proper and respectable, that it causes ladies a great deal of trouble and anxiety. It shall never be said that I fail to look after mine. Even on the Sunday, when they must of course go to church, I keep them within my own observation. I always make them walk close behind me and sit near my pew where I can see them, so that no one can even speak to them without my being aware of it; besides that, I consider it my duty to see all the letters that my servants receive, so as to prevent anything like an improper correspondence."

On the disclosure of so complete a system of espionage, the idea seemed to occur to the young woman that the situation might not be quite so desirable as she had supposed, and for the first time there were symptoms of non-acquiescence in the lady's mode of dealing with her domestics; so she replied, still quite respectfully:—

"Please, ma'am, I've always been used to have an hour or two to myself of Sunday afternoon, and I ain't never been 'customed to show anybody the letters as I gets."

"Well, I could not alter my rules for any servant. I only act in accordance with what I conceive to be my duty. If you think my ways too strict, you had better not think of my place."

There was a few moments' pause, during which the girl looked down, as if to collect from off the floor her thoughts, or words wherein to express them, the result being, as I quite anticipated, her final answer:—

"I'm 'most a'feard, ma'am, I shouldn't give you satisfaction."

An exchange of "good mornings" now terminated this interesting though abortive interview; and Mrs. Primworthy and the lady being left in sole occupation of the office, the latter recommenced—

"Scarcely thought that person would answer for me when she came into your office. She is evidently fond of dress, and altogether there was a style about her that I do not like in a servant."

"Well, ma'am," replied Mrs. Primworthy, "as regards the matter of dress, why you see, ma'am, servants is apt to get a bit dressy nowadays, and to tell the truth, ma'am, I shouldn't have considered that girl at all gaily dressed as the times go. Things is a good deal changed now in comparison as they used to be; and the fact is, you can't get servants to dress themselves the same as they did twenty or thirty years ago, with large caps tied under the chin and bonnets with scarcely any ribbon, and short skimpy skirts and such like. The times is altered, and we shan't have servants the same as they used to be never again no more. Besides, ma'am, misstresses is so different. I know some that takes a sort of pride in the appearance of their servants, and wouldn't have them dressed in the old-fashioned style on no account whatever."

"How strange that does seem! Perhaps you had better try and find me a more elderly person. Have you any one on your list at present who you think would suit me?"

"No, ma'am, not at present, I'm sorry to say, no one at all; and I'm really afraid I shall have some difficulty in meeting with the kind of person you require."

"So I should fancy," soliloquized I, as on the departure of this model mistress I indulged in speculations as to whence the good lady had derived her notions of "domestic" treatment; whether she had herself in earlier years been subjected to anything correspondent in the way of supervision and restraint, and whether, if so, how it had answered in her own case. Whether, for example, pains had been taken to impress upon her youthful mind the impropriety of possessing an "acquaintance," and all such objectionable superfluities had been judiciously kept aloof. Who knows but what her present freedom from marital encumbrance may be due to the successful adoption of this system? She may perhaps own her state of blissful celibacy to the laudable intervention of parents or others who checked every tendency to cultivate an acquaintance, and, thanks to their efforts, life remains to her one continued game of *solitaire*. But, be it even so, I began to have my doubts whether the plan on which this respected lady acted was the right one. I could not bring myself to see the propriety of treating servants like young school-girls, to say nothing of the practicable impossibility of doing so. It is, no doubt, a great nuisance to know that one or more young men are hovering over an equal number of your female attendants, and a still greater one when, on the ripening of the acquaintance into something more, a good servant like Betsy takes herself off "for better for worse," leaving you as good as cookless, or nurseless, or housemaidless; and it is not to be wondered at if, after such painful experience, the mistress of a house should insert a clause in her resolutions prohibiting henceforth all followers; but this does not answer, nor ever will while the law of nature continues against it; and so singular am I, that I now prefer engaging a servant who has a respectable well-defined Joseph on the horizon with whom she is permitted to "keep company" at intervals, rather than a young woman who, I know, will be on the watch to take in tow the first Dick, Tom, or Harry—perhaps all three—whom she may succeed in signalizing.

But the time was passing, and my young woman had not come. Weary of waiting, I rose to depart, when Mrs. Primworthy, knowing I had come some distance, prevailed upon me to "wait a little longer." I was about to speak to her about the person whom the maiden lady had sent adrift, and who, I thought, might have suited me, when she was again summoned back to her office. A young man, with light hair and fair complexion, about five and twenty, well got-up in a suit of light-colored garments and an Albert chain dangling gracefully from a buttonhole, had come to transact business with the accommodating Mrs. Primworthy. He has come in quest of a valet de chambre, was my conclusion; or, maybe, he is a married man and is deputed by his wife to negotiate for some female servant or other. It was then with unfeigned surprise that I heard Mrs. Primworthy address him familiarly as "Thomas," inquiring interestedly, at the same time, after his porents and family. Greater still was my amazement when, on proceeding to business, I heard the question asked him, "What made you leave your last situation?" Yes, indeed, however hard to credit it, this was a footman out of place! He had come to see if Mrs. Primworthy could find him another berth.

"Why did I leave my last situation?" he answered, echoing Mrs. Primworthy's question—"I left it because my feelings would not allow me to remain any longer; and when you hear all particulars, you'll only wonder how I put up with it so long."

"Indeed, Thomas. I'm sorry to hear that. Let me see—you was only there four months—was not that all?"

"Six months, Mrs. Primworthy, such a six months as I hope never to pass in any other situation, and I'll take care I don't if I can help it. Why, they don't know to treat a respectable man; and then, the things I was expected to do there, it brings up all my indignation to think of them. First of all, I wasn't even given a room to myself, but was forced to share a bedroom with the groom, a common fellow who used to snore so loud I had to lie awake for hours listening to him. To think of this, after what I had been accustomed to! and then, this low chap, he knew so little of his place, and all that was due to me, that he refused to clean my boots the very first morning after I came, saying I was just as much a servant as he was; so that I had actually to do my own boot cleaning during the whole of those blessed six months."

"Well but, Thomas, I don't think such little annoyances as those sufficient cause for leaving a good situation."

"You wouldn't call it a good situation if you knew all the rest I had to put up with. A good situation, indeed! That is just what I was told it was before I went there. I expected they were good stylish sort of people, who knew what a man in my position would, and what he would not, stand. Such unfashionable hours, too, as they kept I never heard of before! If they didn't breakfast at 8 o'clock, and then expect me to be all dressed and ready to attend table at such a time of day as that. Of course I told them at once I couldn't do it; they must get the parlor maid to wait at breakfast, and answer the bells, too, and not expect me anywhere upstairs till after 12 o'clock."

"That was making rather bold, I think, Thomas. You'll find very few places indeed where you'll be left to yourself till twelve in the day."

"Well, Mrs. Primworthy, that is my resolution, and I intend keeping to it. They required nothing more at my former situation, because they knew better what a man like me was entitled to. But there was lots of other things they wanted me to submit to. When I engaged for the place, it was understood that I should have a suit of clothes at the end of every six months, making two suits in the year; but after I had been there about two months, the gentleman sends for me, and says he, 'Thomas, there are two suits of clothes of mine on the drawers in my dressing-room which you can have; they are not all worn out; take and get them altered to fit you, as they are well worth it.' I felt my pride hurt at this, and no wonder, and so says I to him, 'No, sir, I'm much obliged to you, I don't wear other people's cast-off clothing, but I don't mind carrying them down stairs and giving them to Bill the groom. I dare say they will be useful to him, and perhaps he won't mind wearing them as they are, without even altering!' And what do you think Mr. —— says to me because I mentioned this about Bill and the old clothes? Why, he calls me an insolent fellow, and tells me to be off down stairs. So, when my time was up, at the end of the six months, I received my wages right enough, and quite naturally I looked for the suit of clothes according to agreement; thinking how nice it would be for me to have some good new things to come away with, when Mr. —— turns and begins abusing me like anything, saying he had done more than ever he was bound to do in offering me those old things of his, so I shouldn't get anything more out of him, and it was no use for me trying to. If that wasn't behaving shabby!"

"I think, Thomas," interposed Mrs. Primworthy, "you was wrong in refusing the clothes. Perhaps if it was not specified that the clothes should be new ones, Mr. —— considered he was acting up to the terms he engaged you on in offering you what he did. I know Mr. —— has always been represented to me as a thorough gentleman, and the last young man as was there said it was a nice comfortable place, and he was sorry to leave. To tell you the truth, Thomas, I'm afraid you was a little bit spoiled, as the saying is, at the place where you was before."

"Well, you do astonish me to think how any man of proper feelings could call that a comfortable place; but it showed the sort of men they had before me when they had actually been in the habit of carrying the coals upstairs. They tried this on with me when first I came, expecting I was going to carry two or three great scuttlefuls of coals a day all the way from the coal-cellar up to the drawing-room. But, as I told them, my hands are not made for that sort of work, and what's more, I understood my place much to, well to submit to it if they had been. I never made any objection to lift the coals on to the fire when the coal box stood ready beside the chimneypiece, so as to save the ladies the trouble; and as I was anxious to be accommodating, I told them if they would get a sort of coal cupboard built on the landing outside the drawing-room door, as Lady —— did, to hold two or three days' coal, I shouldn't even make a difficulty about filling the coal box from there; but as to carrying the coal up-stairs, I shouldn't do it."

"And did they actually let you off carrying the coals?" inquired the astonished Mrs. Primworthy, becoming, like myself, more and more amazed at Thomas' presumption. "If they did, I think you were treated with great indulgence there altogether."

"Indulgence!" exclaimed the man, "don't speak of indulgence in that house. I might as well have gone for six months to gaol at once for all the indulgence that was allowed us there. Of course, a man like me, when he has done his work, likes to spend his evenings now and then with his friends or at his club. But never could I get out of a night without first asking leave, and then it was always, 'What do you want to go out for, Thomas?' or 'Where do you want to [go to, Thomas?' or 'How long shall you be gone, Thomas?'' making me feel more like as if I was a ticket-of-leave man than a man bearing the respectable character I did. And would you believe, though I offered to put a lock on the back door and stand the expense myself, so as I might come in any hour of the night without disturbing the family, the gentleman he wouldn't allow it, saying he wondered only however I could ask such a thing. That doesn't much look like indulgence, I should say, should you?"

"As to the matter of going out at nights, Thomas," replied Mrs. Primworthy, "I know of many places where that is not allowed for a habit, and yet the master and mistress, I should say, quite as indulgent as need be. But now, what do you wish me to do for you? because, you see, here is some one else come to do business with me, and I dare say her time is precious, the same as mine is."

"Why, what I want is a regular first-class situation; and I think a butler's place the one to suit me best, because people always treat a butler with greater respect and consideration than they do a footman. It seems to me a butler holds a situation sort of half-way in a family between the parlor and the kitchen. He is not exactly master, nor he isn't looked upon quite like a servant; and then, too, his having charge of the wine, and the silver, and such like things, of itself makes his place of importance; and to tell you the truth, Mrs. Primworthy, it is not every one that is qualified for it, but after the experience I have had——"

Thomas was not permitted to finish the proclamation of his competency for the office newly aspired to, Mrs. Primworthy making so manifest a transfer of her attention to the new arrival that he made his bow, signifying at the same time his intention of calling again in a day or two. What was effected at the threatened interview I did not learn, but I remember thinking at the time, had I been Mrs. Primworthy, I should be somewhat cautious about helping this airified gentleman into a first-class family, even in the new form of butler. Curiosity tempted me to ask the woman something about him, when she told me she had known him for several years; that he had been taken by the hand out of a hovel by some one or other who had given him a decent education, and provided him with two or three successive situations. Till lately, none knew his place better than did Thomas, but he had recently held a situation at a Lady ——'s, who had, in fact, as Mrs. Primworthy expressed it, completely spoiled him. This lady, under the by no means rare delusion that she had got a treasure, was persuaded that she could not do enough for Thomas, nor require too little from him, coupled with a superstitious dread of the awfulness of the calamity, should Thomas ever leave her. Under the combined influence of these joint impressions, it was no wonder if Thomas' indulgences increased both in number and in magnitude. What he liked he did, and what he liked not he left alone or did by deputy, till it had grown hard to define exactly the nature of the position which he held in this Lady ——'s establishment; and there, no doubt, it was he had conceived the happy notion of a neutral office between upstairs rule and down-stairs servitude for which he deemed himself so admirably suited. But in an evil day for him, Lady —— took ill and died, died most unexpectedly. Poor Thomas, of course, participated in the general dispersion of her retinue that ensued, winding up in the service of this Mr. ——, six months' experience of which had quite satisfied him.

It was now my turn, the last comer already alluded to being the individual whom I was expecting, and whose appearance was verily a relief to me; for although I confess to have been somewhat entertained by much I had been fain to listen to, I, in truth, desired to hear no more. My own business was of a very ordinary nature and speedily concluded. Had anything passed worth jotting down, it should have been recorded for the benefit of the reader; but I refrain from inflicting the recital of my commonplace transaction upon others, who, like myself, have probably had enough of the subject.

My admission behind the scenes, if I may so term it, went, I think, to strengthen the notions I had already held, as to the correct mode of dealing with domestic servants. I had always been under the impression that there were two errors to guard against if you desire to be satisfactorily served. One is, the mistake of being over strict, and the other that of being too indulgent. To steer evenly a midway course between these two very common tendencies, while it forms one of the secrets of successful management, is an art of which few are master. And a third notion of mine is this—that for the kitchen the happiest and most successful form of government is the republican. If cook be president, let her be nothing more. A monarchy below stairs never answers. If cook is permitted to wield the reins, she will very soon assume the whip, and the community will be subject to periodical disruption. Being already prepossessed with the correctness of my theory, I came away with existing impressions deepened by what I was constrained to hear during my half-hour's detention in the Servants' Registry.—*London Society.*

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	$114,000'00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	136,500'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	211,500'00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	128,562'50
50,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	54,700'00
50,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan	40'00
15,000 200 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,180,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000'80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,945,950 par.	Market value...$1,670,230'75
Cost. $1,630,532'95.	
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637'20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
Cash in Bank, $811,192'26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447'14.	41,540'00
	$1,407,321'56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431'18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $425,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267'30

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Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

168 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle-trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8100 ft. coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
160 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	56 lbs. cream tartar.
39 lbs. iodide potassa,	

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

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I have a large stock of every variety of

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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. CHESNUT ST.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—Hard ing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7'45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12'05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 12 M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11'55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10'15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1'30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2'45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5'20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6'20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11'30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9'15 A. M., 2'05 and 8'40 P. M.

2'05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11'20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2'05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1'30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6'15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8'40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 5'10 P. M., and 7'40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11'50 A. M. and 3'05 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BETHLEHEM AND DOYLESTOWN.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7'20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 15 No. 155 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7'45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2'30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4'50 P. M., 7'00 P. M. and 10'30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6'15 A. M., 7'15 A. M., 7'30 and 10'45 A. M., 1'35 P. M., 4'50 and 6'50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7'15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5'30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6'40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot, take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 9'00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7'45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7'20 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 29 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

	WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7'00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3'50 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4'05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12'00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8'45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10'00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8'00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8'45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8'40 P. M.
	EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie	10'25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10'10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7'00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5'00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4'25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1'00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7'15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8'45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5'40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12'00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6'40 A. M. and Oil City at 9'50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7'30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4'35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements, On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7'15 A. M. and 4'50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5'15 and Oxford at 6'06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3'25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11'15 A. M., Oxford at 12'00 M., and Kennett at 1'00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2'30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3'00. Excursion Tickets, $4'50. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 13 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10'00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12'10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5'40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7'30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7'30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9'00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11'45 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fares and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1'15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7'10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8'20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9'20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12'40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1'40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4'00 P. M.
Day Express	6'20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9'50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3'00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3'00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2'25
	1st class, 1'50
	2d class, 1'50

At 9 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4'30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 5, 10'15 and 11 A. M., 2'30, 3'30, 4'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10'15 A. M., 2'30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1'20 A. M., and 1'30 and 6'30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3'25.

The 1'30 A. M. and 6'30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

9'00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3'00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

8,00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5'00 P. M. Cape May Express.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7'00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5'00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

8'00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9'00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3'30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4'00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6'00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9'30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11'30 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7'00 A. M. until 5'00 P. M. Freight received before 9'00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'40 A. M. 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7'50 A. M. 12'40, 5'40, and 9'20 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7¼, 8'20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 and 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6'00 A. M.
Mail	7'30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9'15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2'00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4'15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES AT

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A part of the correspondence between the President of the United States and the General of the army, upon recent important public events, has been published. The present correspondence relates to the removal of General Sheridan; there was a previous correspondence, it seems from an incidental passage in General Grant's letter, which concerned the question of removing Mr. Stanton. The last has not yet been made public; we trust it will soon be published. The President relies upon his constitutional authority to remove officers; he does not, he says, think General Sheridan a fit man for the place, and he therefore puts another in his place.

About his authority under the Constitution there has been no discussion. He is the chief executive, and he has authority to do what in his judgment is best in this and in many other matters of public interest. The question is as to the expediency of his action. The President of the United States is, rightly, entrusted with very great authority by the people; but they, on the other hand, hold him responsible for the manner in which he exercises that authority and power; they require of him sound judgment, a correct appreciation of the work he has to do, and such a wise adaptation of means to ends as shall accomplish something, and not keep public affairs at a dead-lock, as Mr. Johnson has done, or give advantages to the enemies of the country, as Mr. Buchanan did under a plea substantially the same as that of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson's letter is the production of a political theorist, who lives up in the clouds, and evolves what he imagines to be a policy "out of the depths of his inner consciousness." Such men, blind like bats, pig-headed, looking at all questions only as they affect themselves, their individual "rights," their wills, their desires, their hates and prejudices, make excellent clogs, but they accomplish nothing. Mr. Johnson has managed to keep the Southern States under military rule; he has kept the country in a turmoil; he has paralyzed industry, kept down the price of our securities abroad; and with all this he has been the means of putting constantly severer conditions upon the Southern States. These are the results of what he calls his "policy," which is simply the "policy" of an angry boy.

He pretends to a horrible fear of "military despotism," but everybody knows that the only fears for the perpetuity of our system, during the last two years, have arisen from his blundering and persistent opposition to the public will; the only reason for the long delay in the completion of the work of reconstruction is his interference with it. The Southern States would have accepted the ruling of Congress had not Mr. Johnson incited the ex-Rebel politicians there to opposition. They would have accepted the constitutional amendment had he not again opposed it, and excited their opposition. They were ready to accept the Reconstruction act, but he has succeeded once more in arousing the evil hopes of the worst class in the Southern States. There is, we believe, common sense enough now in the South to make his further efforts of no avail; but upon him, upon his folly and obstinacy, rest the hopes, to-day, of the extremists who demand wholesale confiscation.

What of General Grant, on the other hand? His statesmanlike letter will put to shame the persons and presses who have for several weeks been trying to fix upon him, for their private purposes, the suspicion of foolishness equal to Mr. Johnson's. Grant advises the President not to relieve Sheridan, because that officer has the confidence of the country, and because to remove him will be to encourage those who are factiously opposing reconstruction:—

"General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them."

Grant points to the effect of the proposed act; the President chooses to disregard this entirely, and insists upon his right. It needed only such a spirit in Mr. Lincoln to ruin the country during the war, and even before it began. Is it not part of a statesman's duty to consider, and most gravely, the effect of his acts?

General Grant's opinions on reconstruction are not a secret. He has spoken freely with many persons; and there was not the slightest occasion for the misrepresentations to which he has lately been subjected. He believes that the work of reconstruction ought, on every account, to be completed as quickly as possible. He holds that the country is seriously injured by the long delay which has occurred. He thinks that military rule over the South is not nearly so bad or so dangerous for the South as for the country at large; that, as he once put it to a friend in conversation, it is just as it was with slavery, which though it was hurtful and mischievous to all, was far more injurious to the masters than to the slaves. Grant holds that the Congressional policy, when it was declared, should have been carried into effect at once; that all opposition to it ought to be discouraged; and that it is expedient to that end that all parts of the Government should appear to be cordially united in carrying it out, to the end that the whole country may, as speedily as possible, be placed under the peaceful supremacy of the Constitution, and all parts be represented in Congress.

Now in this faith Grant has the greater part of the Republican party with him. He is not, of course, favored by the persons who desire to keep the country in a turmoil, who wish still further to delay the work of reconstruction, who insist on confiscation, etc.

But Grant has with him, in his behalf, the greater part of the Republican party, which earnestly desires the completion of the work of reconstruction, and he has with him also a considerable part of the Democratic party, which has the same desire. Statesmanship is to do the best possible. It is not to grow furious because your own wishes are impossible. It is not to put a stop to everything because affairs do not go our own way. General Grant is not a politician, but his letter shows him to be a statesman and a patriot; a man wise enough to see that it is best to work with the means at hand, and to a possible end; and clear-headed enough not to forget the end in looking at the means.

Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, began with urging the necessity of as quickly as possible completing reconstruction; and then, because the country did not approve of his means, at once forgot the end, and has been ever since acting as though his single object was to prevent and put off reconstruction as long as possible. At first the community was with him; but, naturally, now it is against him—for it looks to the end.

THE JAPANESE IMBROGLIO.

Little "All Right" All Wrong—A Singular Proceeding.

In last Sunday's *Herald* a graphic account was inserted of the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Smith (the original proprietors of the Japanese troupe of acrobats), and their detention in the county jail, along with the little boy "All Right," who refused to part with them, at the suit of Maguire, one of the managers of the Maguire and Risley performances. Since Sunday, however, fresh denouements have been made in the imbroglio, and yesterday, to clinch the matter, "All Right" was taken away, in a singular manner, by Maguire and his agent Marshall, from the outside of the Ludlow street prison, where he had been first deposited by the jailor, in pursuance of an order from the Sheriff.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith give the following version of the affair, which appears thoroughly substantiated and well grounded:—They suspected that some attempt would be made to take the boy from them, because at the very first Maguire wanted him, when "All Right" refused to leave them in prison, and on Saturday afternoon Marshall, Maguire's agent, came in to the jail to them, accompanied by one of the other Japs of the troupe, and demanded "All Right." The little fellow refused to go, although his countryman was employed to cajole and intimidate him. He said he was determined to stay with his "guardian" and his "mother" (as he called Mr. and Mrs. Smith, because they were the only ones that cared for him, and they would take him back to his country. As "All Right" would not go on Saturday, Mr. Marshall had to leave unsatisfied. Nothing further transpired until yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock Marshall came again to Ludlow street jail with an order from the Sheriff directing the jailor to deliver up at once to Marshall, who was specified by name, the boy "All Right." The jailor declined at first delivering up the boy, about whom there had been already so much dispute, from one party's custody to another's—in fact, he disliked taking the responsibility upon himself. Marshall got angry at this, would not wait for any further explanation, but went back again to the office of the Sheriff, who wrote another order directing the jailor that "as the county jail is not a public hotel," he had no right to harbor persons who were not actually committed to his guardianship as prisoners, and that "All Right" has to be turned out of the doors of the prison and go where he pleased, or be taken wherever Mr. Maguire willed. The remainder of the narrative is told in Mr. Smith's own words:—Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Deputy Sheriff came into my room here (Ludlow street prison), and Maguire stood just outside the door. The Sheriff presented a paper which I could not understand, and said, "I have come here to have this boy, and will have him. If you do not let him go quietly, I will take him by force." At this "All Right," who had seen Maguire outside the door, clung to the bedpost, and said repeatedly that he would not go away from his mother. The Sheriff spoke to me again, and told me I had "better persuade the boy to go;" but I answered him by saying that I would not interfere in the matter, as I did not wish to appear to coerce the lad's inclinations; if he wished to go he could, but I would not ask him to go or stay. The Sheriff then came further into my room and seized "All Right" by the collar and his shoulders, the poor little fellow still clinging all the while to the bedpost. Maguire stood outside of the door and urged the Sheriff on. At last they managed to tear "All Right" away from his hold of the bedpost, and the little fellow said, "Mamma, if I must go, take this"—taking off a sacred symbol and Japanese charm, which he believed secured immortality and security to the wearer, and clasping it around his adopted mother's neck—"I will go, if they tear me away," he continued, "but I will never work for Maguire." The Sheriff then dragged "All Right" out of my room and hustled him into the street. He had no sooner reached this than Marshall, who was waiting there outside, and Maguire, who was following the Sheriff, sprang on the little boy, seized him each by an arm, and dragged him up the street into Grand as far as I could see. I do not know what they done with him, but I am determined to get him back, as I regard him as my own child, and my wife loves him as a mother.

Thus the case stands at present; further developments may shortly be expected.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Its Ravages in Sicily—Singular Superstitions.

An English paper says:—"The most distressing news continues to be received of the spread of cholera in Sicily. The week ending August 1 shows a total of 6612 cases and 3521 deaths, against 5556 cases and 3334 deaths of the week before. In Palermo and its suburbs the return of last week was 30 cases and 15 deaths per diem. The return for twenty-fours in that district from the 1st to the 2d of August is now 463 cases and 320 deaths. Messina is still free, and only a few cases are reported at Syracuse. The disease appears to be on the decline at Catania. In the latter town the dead were left to putrefy in the houses, which had to be broken into by the troops and gendarmes, for the removal of the festering corpses.

"A letter from Messina, received at Malta, says:—'The clericals do their best to induce the lower classes to believe, and with some degree of success, that cholera is manufactured by the Government, and is distributed by the carbineers and other agents with the view of diminishing the population, who were to have revolted against the present rule. In Catania, where the pestilence is committing the greatest ravages, of the persons attacked very few recover, as the belief is general that the disease is propagated by the doctors; and the dying even refuse the sacrament, suspecting that even the sacred water may be impregnated with cholera. Here at Messina the public health is excellent, in spite of the excessive heat which has prevailed for the last week.'"

THE CHOLERA AND THE VIRGA JESSE OF HASSELT.

The *Journal de Liege* publishes the following communication from the town of Hasselt (France), dated August 8:—"Our town is going to have a strange spectacle. The Recollets Fathers are preparing for Thursday next a great religious ceremony—the solemn crowning of the miraculous statue of the Virga Jesse. The crowning of this statue, which is in the Church of the Recollets, will take place in the Grand Place, on an altar raised specially for this occasion, in the presence of M. de Merode and several prelates. According to the *Constitutionnel de Lamburg*, which receives its information from the reverend fathers, the occasion of this crowning is as follows:—'First—Last year the cholera was approaching Hasselt, when, thanks to a procession through the town in which the miraculous statue was carried, the terrible disease disappeared, and God did not permit it to make a single victim amongst the people. Second—This year the cattle disease has caused great destruction amongst the animals of the distillers. The inhabitants in their despair had recourse to the Virga Jesse, and the same day, at the same hour that the statue of Virga Jesse was transferred to the middle of the church, the fearful ravages of the cattle plague ceased.'

"Is not this sufficient to have the Virga Jesse crowned twice instead of once? (asks the *Journal de Liege*). It is conceivable that the Recollets, who have an interest in the spreading of error and superstition in order the more securely to establish their influence, should be of this opinion; but what is inconceivable is that our communal council should publicly and officially countenance the reverend fathers. They have in fact unanimously granted seven hundred francs towards the expenses of the fete, thereby giving a sanction to the pretentions put forward on behalf of the statue." The *Journal de Liege* then proceeds to prove that the statue could claim no such merit, as the register of the town-house shows that twenty-six persons died of cholera after the procession of the statue, and the cattle plague only ceased when one thousand four hundred animals were destroyed, for which the Government had to pay eight hundred thousand francs compensation.

—GROWTH.—The colony of Tasmania has a population of 95,000, a gain of 2300 in nine years.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER,

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,

DREXEL & CO.,

7 6 2mwp E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 2m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

JAY COOKE & CO. [6 Hm

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 14 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118·91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7 30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

8 14 1 No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INTEREST,

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,

And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:—

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable), amounting to..... 5,440,000 acres.
2. U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to..... $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is..... $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

August 15, 1867. 8 20 tuthsct

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthsst9 STATE TREASURER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED!

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GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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6 27thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRable Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, 8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES. Insurance Office, 8 8 1m* Germantown

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A FURNISHED Office to let, by C. H. ELLIOT, No. 46 S. THIRD Street. 8 24 3t*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 22 3m6p

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases prime Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Four-day Morning,

August 29, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 23 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

August 30, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on morning of sale. [8 24 5t

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

First very large and most attractive special package sale of

SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock
On Monday, September 2, 1867,

by order of Messrs Schnieder Brothers, of New York, 200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS, of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.

It will be to the interest of every dress-goods buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing display of this class of goods this season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being arranged in packages for wholesale trade. [8 27 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as well as a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday morning,

August 28, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 24 3t
Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, GROCERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning,

September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.
Particulars in future advertisements. [8 24 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1107 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 723 Callowhill Street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LACE CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS; CHINA GLASSWARE, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 723 Callowhill street, will be sold, the parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.

The furniture is in good order, and may be seen, with catalogues, after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. [8 27 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND Dining-Room Furniture, large and fine French Plate Mirrors, Rosewood Piano-Forte, Iron Chests, Refrigerators, handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, a very excellent assortment of furniture.
PRINTING PRESS,
Also, superior printing press, in order. [8 27 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $325 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 18. For Catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., 8 6 tuths6w President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School. 8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1413 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., 8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.

W. J. HOPSTMANN, Vice President,
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

7 8 WILLIAM MASON, PROPRIETOR.